

The new



من أجلـــــــكم تعلـــمنا ولكم ما تعلـــــمنا

Summer course

الكورس الصيفى

الصف الاول الثانوى

الاسم /...

العنوان/..

الامنية/..

كيفية التحقيق /...

في حالة فقدان المذكرة برجاء الاتصال بـ/................................,



Notes &Homework

Homework No1	Homework No2	Homework No3
……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………
Homework No4	Homework No5	Homework No6
……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………
Homework No7	Homework No8	Homework No9
……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………
Homework No10	Homework No11	Homework No12
……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………
Homework No13	Homework No14	Homework No15
……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………
Homework No16	Homework No17	Homework No18
……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………
Homework No19	Homework No20	Homework21
……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………	……………………………… ………………………………

Part (1) Introduction

أعزائى طلبة و طالبات اولى ثانوى

أولا: السلام عليكم و رحمه الله و بركاته — **Peace be upon you**

" الرد " — **Peace be upon you too**

ثانيا : أهلا و سهلا بكم فى المرحلة الثانوية التى هى بمثابة عنق الزجاجة التى ستوصلكم إلى مناط أهدافكم

A: What would you like to be in the future?

B: **I would like to be** ………………………..

ثالثا : المرحلة الثانوية Secondary stage مختلفة عن المراحل السابقة فى

(1) السن **age** (2) الفكر **thinking** (3) مستوى ذكاء متقارب . **intelligence**

رابعا : الإنجليزية مادة شيقة interesting و عوزين نتعلم الانجليزية **for fun** مش غم**for**

خامسا : كيف تتحسن فى اللغة الانجليزية How to improve our English

1- الالفة النفسية بينك و بين المادة و بينك و بين المدرس .

2- تعلم أن ليس وقت المحاضرة هو التعليم إنما نحن نساهم بحوالى 30 أو 40% فقط احنا بنعرفك الطريق و الباقي عليك .

بمعنى عاوزك تتعلم انجليزى فى كل مكان .

1-**تسمع وتشاهد انجليزى كتير** . 2- **تقرأ قصص كتير** . 3-**تكتب موضوعات تعبير** Paragraphs

سيكون الناتج الطبيعي هو أنك تتكلم إنجليزي كويس .

عموماً إحنا معاك و هنوفر لكم المصادر اللى فتساعدك ذى القصص اللى تقرأها و الأفلام اللى هتسمعها و الموضوعات اللى هتكتبها و هنتكلم معاه علشان ترتقى بمستواك .

عوزين نتعلم انجليزى صح يعنى شكل الفم الانجليزى غير شكل الفم العربى ركز فى نطق الكلمات الآتية

People – girl – tree – travel – rabbit – crocodile

هنسمع كتير كلمة لهجة بريطانية و لهجة أمريكية ← BrE_ AmE.

و هذه لهجات ذى مثلا عربى فى مصر و عربى فى السعودية

اختلاف فى النطق فقط مثل : ask – chapter-pass -اختلاف فى حرف أو حرفين مثل:

BrE	theatre	centre	favourite	colour
AmE	theater	center	favorite	color

قد يكون الاختلاف فى كلمات -:

BrE	lift مصعد	Trunk شنطة عربية -	rubber	motorway	tin	cooker	taxi –
AmE	elevator	Boot شنطة عربية	eraser	highway	can	stove	cab –

من الأشياء المهمة هو الخط الجميل .

1- الكتابة فى اتجاه واحد

✍I would like be good at English.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

✍*I would like to be good at English.*

✍I would like to be good at English

حروف الكلمة الواحدة مسافة قصيرة بينما بين الكلمة و الأخرى تكون مسافة ظاهرة .

صداقة Fr ien d sh ipa nd fri en ds (x) Friendship and friends (✓)

2- الالتزام بالسطر المكتوب عليه و عدم الخروج عنه .

3- تقليد بعض الحروف من ناحية الشياكة من زميلك أو مدرسك . خلى بالك من الحروف الآتية مع مستر نصر

Ambition – they – Rare – More – Night

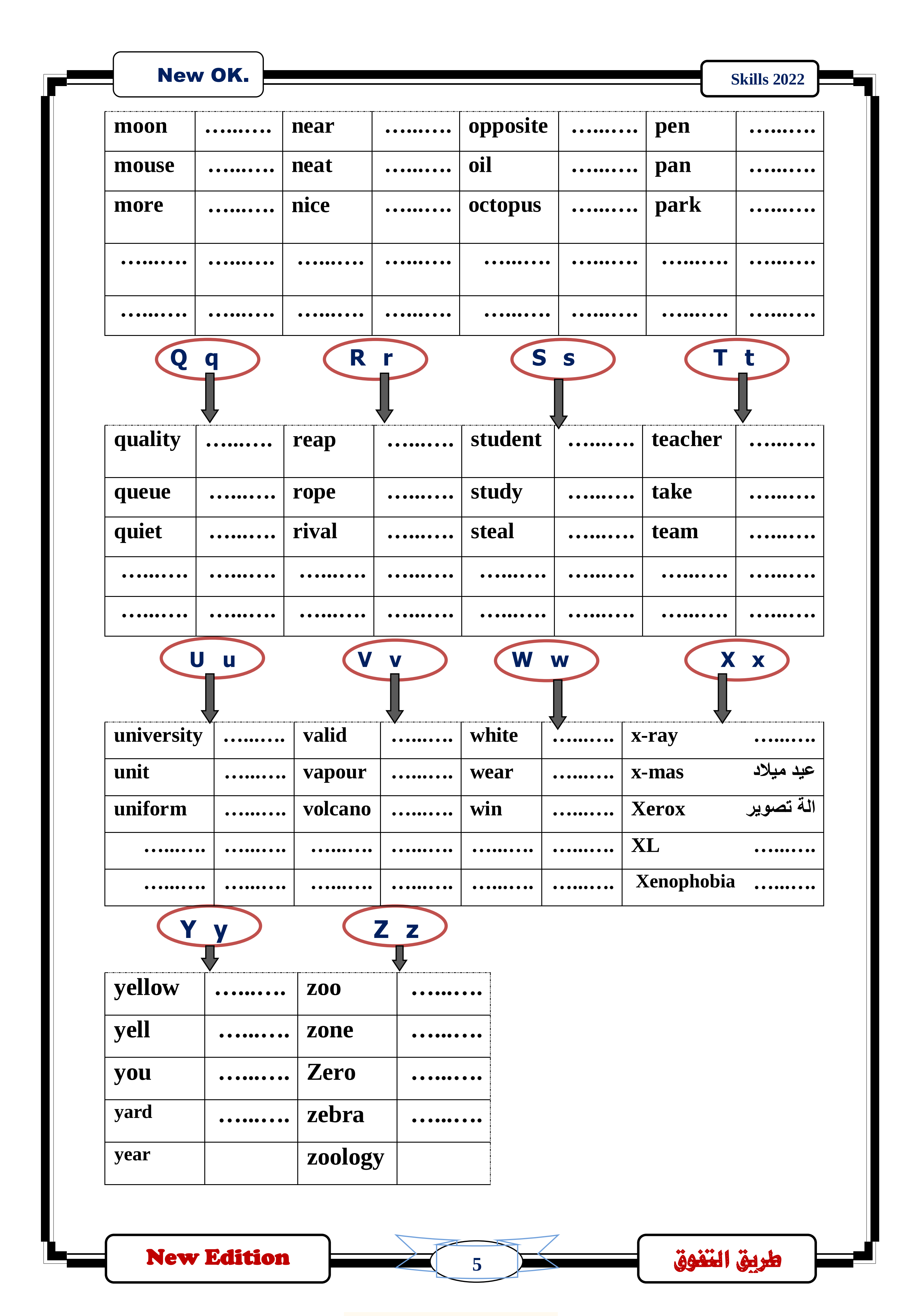
اولي ثانوى بس هنجيب من الحضانة اكتب معانى الكلمات و هات معانى اخرى حسب الجدول

Aa		Bb		Cc		Dd	
apple	………	book	………	cat	………	dog	………
abroad	………	boy	………	cow	………	dear	………
apply	………	box	………	court	………	double	………
………	………	………	………	………	………	………	………
………	………	………	………	………	………	………	………

E e		F f		G g		H h	
egg	………	farm	………	go	………	horse	………
elephant	………	fork	………	good	………	hot	………
eagle	………	fine	………	great	………	here	………
………	………	………	………	………	………	………	………
………	………	………	………	………	………	………	………

I i		J j		K k		L l	
Ill	………	job	………	kite	………	lion	………
iron	………	jeans	………	key	………	leave	………
indoor	………	joy	………	kettle	………	leader	………
………	………	………	………	………	………	………	………
………	………	………	………	………	………	………	………

M m N n O o P p



moon	……….	near	……….	opposite	……….	pen	……….
mouse	……….	neat	……….	oil	……….	pan	……….
more	……….	nice	……….	octopus	……….	park	……….
……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….
……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….

Q q R r S s T t

quality	……….	reap	……….	student	……….	teacher	……….
queue	……….	rope	……….	study	……….	take	……….
quiet	……….	rival	……….	steal	……….	team	……….
……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….
……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….

U u V v W w X x

university	……….	valid	……….	white	……….	x-ray	……….
unit	……….	vapour	……….	wear	……….	x-mas	عيد ميلاد
uniform	……….	volcano	……….	win	……….	Xerox	آلة تصوير
……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	XL	……….
……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	……….	Xenophobia	……….

Y y Z z

yellow	……….	zoo	……….
yell	……….	zone	……….
you	……….	Zero	……….
yard	……….	zebra	……….
year		zoology	

لا بد من عمل مسح لبعض الأشياء التى أخذتها فىالحضانة و المرحلة الابتدائية و الاعدادية .

The family الأسرة

name اسم	grandfather جد	uncle عم
introduce يقدم	grandmother جدة	aunt عمة
family أسرة	father أب	son ابن
member عضو	mother أم	daughter ابنة
cousin ابن العم	niece بنت الأخ/ الأخت	neighbour جار
nephew ابن الأخ	relative احد الأقارب	father –in – law والد الزوج او الزوجة
brother in – law اخو (الزوج/الزوجة)	sister – in – law اخت(الزوج / الزوجة)	descendants أحفاد
half brother أخ غير شقيق	ancestors أجداد	relations علاقات

كلمات و أماكنها بسيطة عوزين نتذكرها

head	رأس	hair	شعر	bed	سرير
arm	زراع	forehead	جبهة	cheek	خد
hand	يد	eye	عين	table	تربيزة
chest	صدر	ear	أذن	mat	سجادة صغيرة
waist	خصر	nose	انف	cooker	بوتاجاز
leg	ارجل	mouth	فم	oven	فرن
foot	قدم	chin	ذقن	spoon	ملعقة
Sofa	كنبة	chair	كرسي	cupboard	دولاب
tray	صينية	pan	حلة	glass	كأس

ملاحظات صوتية

(1) هناك فرق بين (p) , (b)

نلاحظ خروج هواء عند نطق هذا الصوت .

[p]

Pupil………. – people ……….– pen……… – pack…… – pin …………

لا يوجد هواء و إذا وجد يكون ضئيل جداً .

[b]

Box……………. – boy……….. – back………… – bin ……………

(2) هناك فرق فى الصوت /ʃ/ شه ، الصوت [tʃ] تشة

/ /ʃ/ / shoes – she – share

/ [tʃ / teacher – chair – much

(3) هناك فرق فى الصوت / θ /ث / ð / ذ

/θ/ ⟶ Three, through, thorough

/ð / ⟶ That, the, this, these, there

(4) الانجليز عاده لا يظهروا كل الكلمات المكتوبة مثل not /and / or فاسمع كويس معاى

Up and down **right and left** **tea or coffee** **I don't like it .**

ممكن تنطق زى الانجليز I swear - yes – I don't know – you know

Inside the body

body الجسد	cell خليه/ زنزانة	foot قدم
head رأس	face وجه	hand يد

ears	أذن	mouth	فم	arm	ذراع
eye	عين	tongue	لسان	finger	اصبع اليد
nose	انف	toe	اصبع القدم	thumb	الإبهام
brain	مخ	leg	رجل	wrist	معصم
cheek	خد	lungs	رئتان	Eye lash	رمش العين
elbow	كوع	kidney	كليه	thigh	فخذ
chest	صدر	heart	قلب	bones	عظام
skull	جمجمة	muscles	عضلات	vein	وريد
skeleton	هيكل عظمي	valve	صمام	hair	شعر
chin	ذقن	operation	عمليه	skin	جلد "به دم"
stomach	معده	artery	شريان	leather	جلد "مصنع"
palm of the hand	راحة اليد	blood group	فصيلة الدم	beard	لحيه
blood	دم	pulse	نبض	moustache	شارب
blood vessels	أوعيه دمويه	organ	عضو	shoulder	كتف

يعني احنا عوزين نعرف الحيوانات

animal	حيوان	elephant	فيل	tiger	نمر
dog	كلب	rabbit	أرنب	zebra	حمار وحشي
donkey	حمار	horse	حصان	giraffe	زرافة
ant	نملة	goat	معزة	fish	سمكة
bee	نحلة	cow	بقرة	whale	حوت
lion	أسد	butterfly	فراشة	snake	ثعبان
caterpillar	دودة	ox	ثور	hippo	فرس البهر
mouse	فأر صغير	wolf	ذئب	bat	خفاش
rat	فأر كبير	fox	ثعلب	seal	عجل البحر
peacock	طاووس	swan	بجعة	hen	دجاجة
eagle	صقر	crocodile	تمساح	captive	أسير
spider	عنكبوت	octopus	أخطبوط	male	مذكر
web	شبكة/نسيج	ostrich	نعامة	female	مؤنث
turtle	سلحفاة	camel	جمل	mane	عرف
tortoise	سلحفاة	domestic	أليف	lioness	أنثى الأسد
parrot	ببغاء	wild	متوحش	buffalo	جاموسة
dove	يمامة	penguin	بطريق	duck	بطة

The mini dictionary

[A]

able	قادر على	about	تقريبا	above	فوق
add	يضيف	afraid	خائف	after	بعد
again	مرة أخرى	against	ضد	age	عمر
ago	منذ	agree	يوافق	air	هواء
all	الكل	allow	يسمح	also	أيضا
always	دائما	among	وسط	and	واو
anger	غضب	answer	إجابة	antibiotic	مضاد حيوي
any	أي	appear	يظهر	apple	تفاحة
arrive	يصل	as	مثل	ask	يسأل

[B]

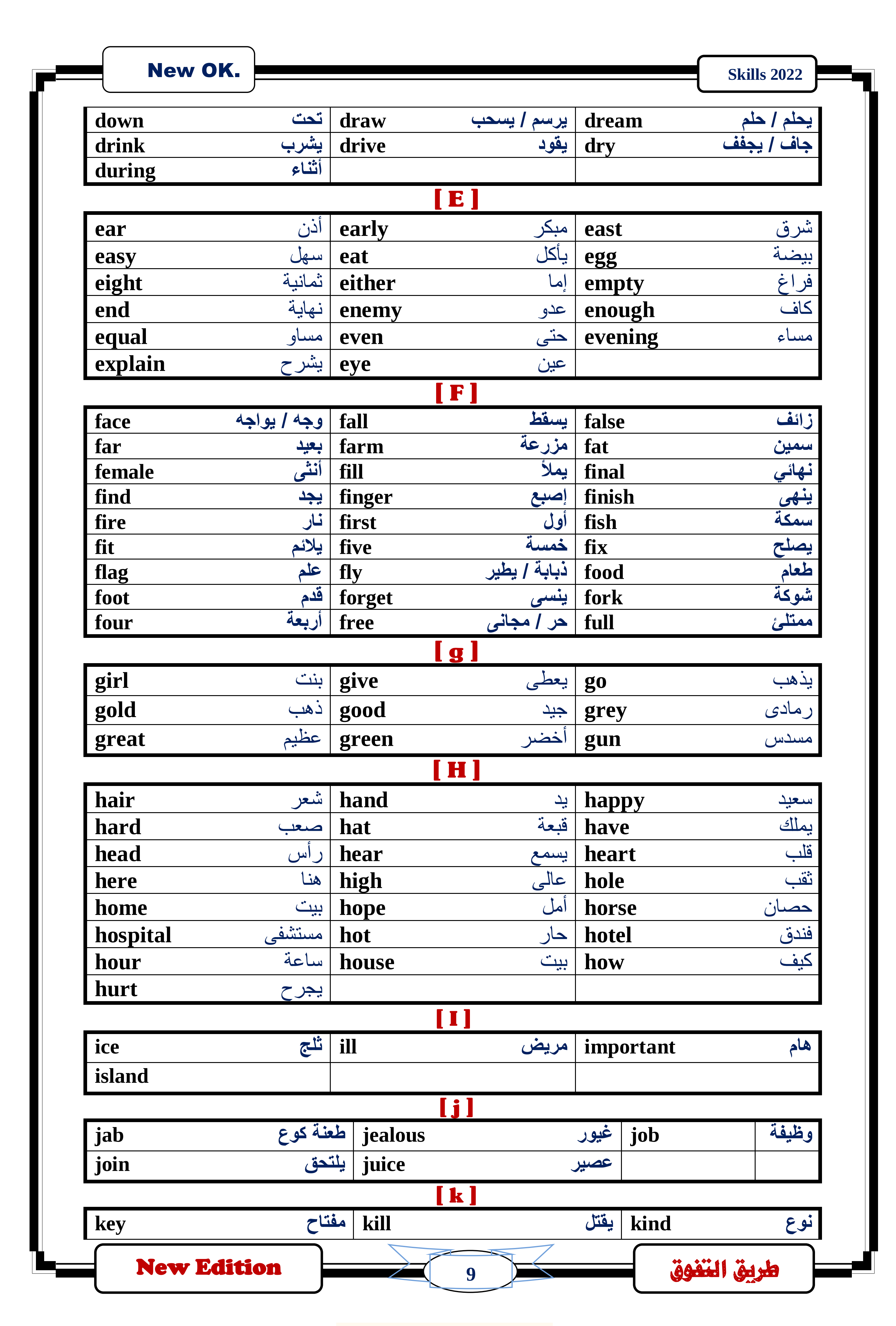
baby	رضيع	back	خلف	bad	سيئ
ball	كرة	banana	موز	bank	بنك
bar	قطعة	base	أساس	bat	خفاش
bear	يحمل – يلد	beat	يضرب – يهزم	beauty	جمال
bed	سرير	before	قبل	begin	يبدأ
behind	خلف	believe	يعتقد	best	أفضل
better	أفضل من	between	بين	big	كبير
bird	طائر	black	أسود	blood	دم
blue	أزرق	board	لوح	boat	قارب
body	جسم	bone	عظمة	book	كتاب
both	كلا	bother	يزعج	box	صندوق
boy	ولد	bread	خبز	break	يكسر
breath	نفس	bring	يحضر	brother	أخ
brown	بنى	build	يبنى	burn	يحرق / يحترق
busy	مشغول	but	لكن	buy	يشترى

[C]

call	ينادى	can	يستطيع – عليه	capital	عاصمة (رأس مال)
car	سيارة	card	بطاقة	care	
carry	يحمل	case	حقيبة – حالة	cat	قطة
catch	يمسك	cause	سبب	centre	مركز
chance	فرصة	change	يغير	charge	يشحن - يتهم
cheat	غشاش - يغش	chicken	فرخة	child	طفل
choose	يختار	circle	دائرة	city	مدينة
class	درجة – فصل	clean	ينظف – نظيف	clear	واضح
clipboard	حافظة	clock	ساعة	close	قريب ، يغلق
cloud	سحابة	cold	بارد – زكام	colour	لون
come	يأتى	company	شركة	compare	يقارن
complete	يكمل – كامل	cook	طباخ – يطبخ	cool	رطب
copy	نسخة	corn	ذرة	corner	ركن
correct	يصح – صحيح	cost	ثمن – تكلفة	count	يعد
country	بلد	cover	غطاء – يغطى	cow	بقرة
create	يخلق	crime	جريمة	cross	يعبر
cry	صرخة – يصرخ	cup	كوب	cut	يقطع

[D]

dance	رقص	danger	خطر	dark	مظلم
day	يوم	decide	يقرر	deep	عميق
defeat	يهزم	degree	درجة علمية	delay	تأخر
depend	يعتمد	deposit	عربون / يودع	describe	يصف
desert	صحراء	design	تصميم/ يصمم	develop	يطور
dictionary	قاموس	different	مختلف	difficult	صعب
direct	مباشر / يوجه	discuss	يناقش	divide	يقسم / إنقسام
do	يفعل	doctor	طبيب	dog	كلب
door	باب	double	مزدوج	doubt	يشك / شك



down تحت	draw يرسم / يسحب	dream يحلم / حلم
drink يشرب	drive يقود	dry جاف / يجفف
during أثناء		

[E]

ear أذن	early مبكر	east شرق
easy سهل	eat يأكل	egg بيضة
eight ثمانية	either إما	empty فراغ
end نهاية	enemy عدو	enough كاف
equal مساو	even حتى	evening مساء
explain يشرح	eye عين	

[F]

face وجه / يواجه	fall يسقط	false زائف
far بعيد	farm مزرعة	fat سمين
female أنثى	fill يملأ	final نهائي
find يجد	finger إصبع	finish ينهي
fire نار	first أول	fish سمكة
fit يلائم	five خمسة	fix يصلح
flag علم	fly ذبابة / يطير	food طعام
foot قدم	forget ينسى	fork شوكة
four أربعة	free حر / مجانى	full ممتلئ

[g]

girl بنت	give يعطى	go يذهب
gold ذهب	good جيد	grey رمادى
great عظيم	green أخضر	gun مسدس

[H]

hair شعر	hand يد	happy سعيد
hard صعب	hat قبعة	have يملك
head رأس	hear يسمع	heart قلب
here هنا	high عالى	hole ثقب
home بيت	hope أمل	horse حصان
hospital مستشفى	hot حار	hotel فندق
hour ساعة	house بيت	how كيف
hurt يجرح		

[I]

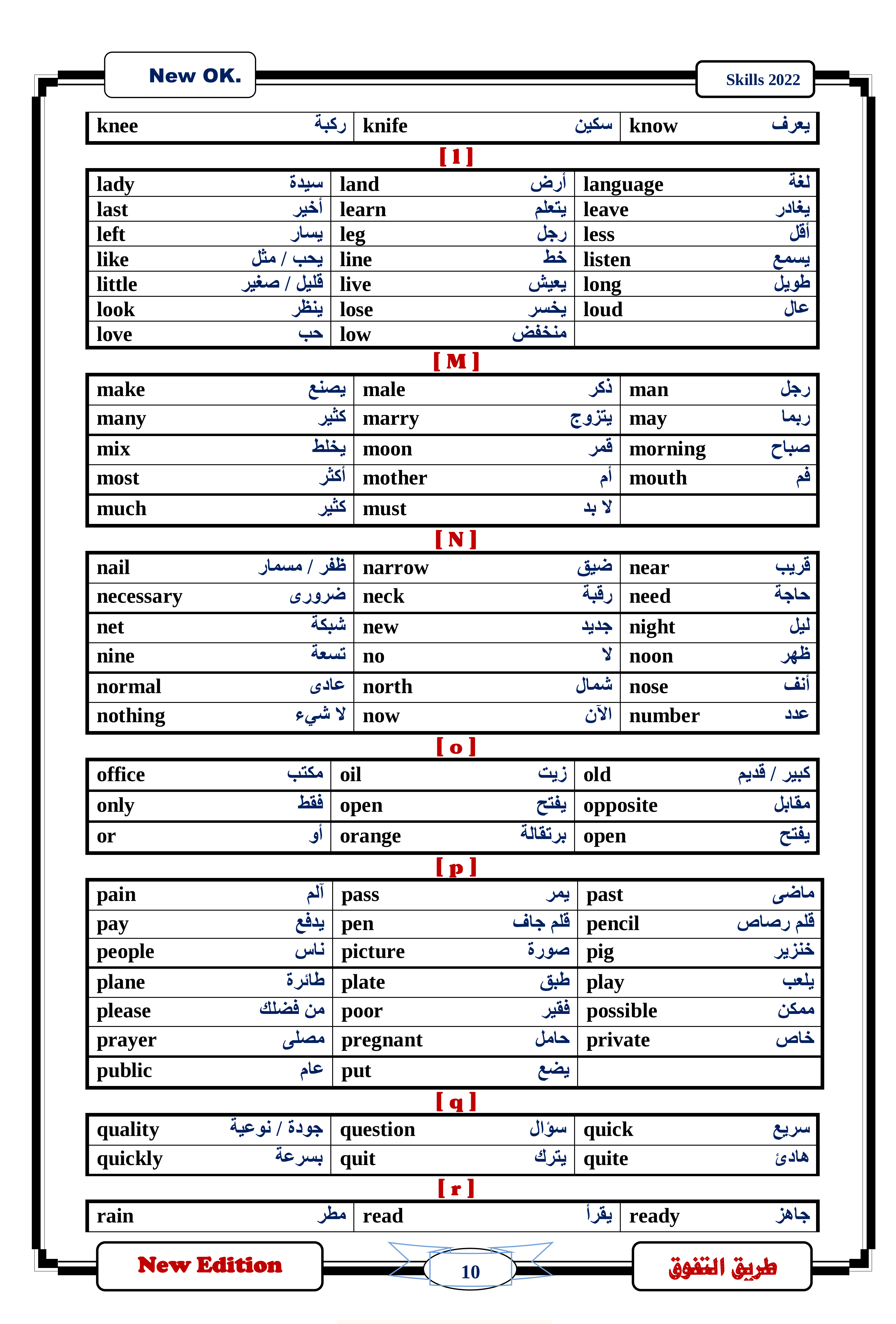
ice ثلج	ill مريض	important هام
island		

[j]

jab طعنة كوع	jealous غيور	job وظيفة
join يلتحق	juice عصير	

[k]

key مفتاح	kill يقتل	kind نوع



knee	ركبة	knife	سكين	know	يعرف

[l]

lady	سيدة	land	أرض	language	لغة
last	أخير	learn	يتعلم	leave	يغادر
left	يسار	leg	رجل	less	أقل
like	يحب / مثل	line	خط	listen	يسمع
little	قليل / صغير	live	يعيش	long	طويل
look	ينظر	lose	يخسر	loud	عال
love	حب	low	منخفض		

[M]

make	يصنع	male	ذكر	man	رجل
many	كثير	marry	يتزوج	may	ربما
mix	يخلط	moon	قمر	morning	صباح
most	أكثر	mother	أم	mouth	فم
much	كثير	must	لا بد		

[N]

nail	ظفر / مسمار	narrow	ضيق	near	قريب
necessary	ضرورى	neck	رقبة	need	حاجة
net	شبكة	new	جديد	night	ليل
nine	تسعة	no	لا	noon	ظهر
normal	عادى	north	شمال	nose	أنف
nothing	لا شيء	now	الآن	number	عدد

[o]

office	مكتب	oil	زيت	old	كبير / قديم
only	فقط	open	يفتح	opposite	مقابل
or	أو	orange	برتقالة	open	يفتح

[p]

pain	ألم	pass	يمر	past	ماضى
pay	يدفع	pen	قلم جاف	pencil	قلم رصاص
people	ناس	picture	صورة	pig	خنزير
plane	طائرة	plate	طبق	play	يلعب
please	من فضلك	poor	فقير	possible	ممكن
prayer	مصلى	pregnant	حامل	private	خاص
public	عام	put	يضع		

[q]

quality	جودة / نوعية	question	سؤال	quick	سريع
quickly	بسرعة	quit	يترك	quite	هادئ

[r]

rain	مطر	read	يقرأ	ready	جاهز

red أحمر	regular منتظم	reply يرد
responsible مسئول	right يمين	room غرفة
run يجرى / يدير		

[s]

sad حزين	safe امن	sail يبحر
same نفس	say يقول	school مدرسة
sea بحر	search يبحث	second ثاني
secret سر	see يرى	send يرسل
serious خطير / جاد	set يجهز	seven سبعة
sharp / حاد	ship سفينة	shirt قميص
shoe حذاء	short قصير	shut يغلق
side جانب	sign لافتة / يوقع	silver فضي
simple بسيط	single أعزب	sister أخت
sit يجلس	six ستة	size مقاس
skin جلد	sky سماء	sleep ينام
slow بطيء	small صغير	smile يبتسم
smoke دخان	soft ناعم	some بعض
song أغنية	sound صوت / قوى	south جنوب
speak يتحدث	special خاص	spell يتهجى
spend ينفق / يقضى	spoon ملعقة	spring ربيع ينبوع
stand يقف	star نجمة	start يبدأ
stick عصا / يلصق	stomach معده	store يخزن / مخزن
story قصة	strange غريب	street شارع
strong قوى	study يدرس / دراسة	sudden مفاجئ
sugar سكر	summer صيف	sun شمس
sure متأكد	sweet حلوى	swim يعوم

[t]

table منضدة	take يأخذ	talk يتحدث
tall طويل	teach يعلم	team فريق
tell يخبر	ten عشرة	test يختبر
that تلك	there هناك	thing شيئ
think يفكر	this هذا	three ثلاثة
throat حلق	through خلال	ticket تذكرة
time وقت	tired مرهق	together سويا
tomorrow غدا	tongue لسان	tooth سنة
town مدينة	train قطار	translate يترجم
travel يسافر	tray صينية	tree شجرة
true حقيقي	try يحاول	turn يتحرك
two اثنين	type نمط	

[u]

umbrella شمسية	understand يفهم	use يستخدم / استخدام
usual معتاد		

[v]

vacation	أجازه	vegetables	خضروات	very	جداً
village	قرية	voice	صوت		

[w]

wait	انتظر	wake up	يستيقظ	wall	حائط
want	يريد	war	حرب	warm	دافئ
wash	يغسل	watch	يشاهد	water	مياه
way	طريق	we	نحن	weak	ضعيف
wear	يرتدى	week	أسبوع	well	جيدا
west	غرب	wet	رطب	what	ماذا
when	متى	where	أين	which	أى
while	بينما	white	أبيض	who	من
why	لماذا	wife	زوجة	will	ينوى / وصية
win	يفوز	window	شباك	winter	شتاء
wise	حكيم	with	مع	woman	امرأة
word	كلمة	work	عمل	world	عالم
worry	يقلق	write	يكتب	wrong	خطأ

[y]

year	سنة	yellow	أصفر	yes	نعم
yesterday	أمس	young	صغير		

[z]

zero	صفر	zoo	حديقة		



Part 2

The structure of the sentence

أعزائى الطلبة والطالبات ان كلمة إتقان اللغة الانجليزية تبدأ ببساطة من إتقان صياغة الجملة لذا سوف نبدأ بتركيب أو صياغة الجملة الانجليزية.

تتكون الجملة الانجليزية في أبسط أشكالها من:

	subject	**+ verb**		(في حالة فعل لازم)
or	**subject**	**+ verb**	**+object**	(في حالة فعل متعدي)

the statement — الجملة الخبرية

(1) فاعل	+	1-فعل(2)
Subject	+	verb

☯Hala is sleeping ☸Jane is running ☸ David has died

☸ممكن زى الشاطر تكتب أربع جمل بنفس المنوال

1-……………………………………………………………..

2-……………………………………………………………

3-……………………………………………………………

4-……………………………………………………………

☸**الشكل الثانى للجمله الخبرية**

فاعل	+	فعل	+	مفعول
Subject	+	verb	+	object

☸Ranie has cooked the food ☸ Jane has killed her husband

☸ممكن زى الشاطر تكتب أربع جمل بنفس المنوال

1-……………………………………………………

2-……………………………………………………

3-………………………………………………………

4-………………………………………………………

.

لمحة عامة على اللغة الانجليزية

من خلال الجزء السابق نستنتج أن الجملة الخبرية الإنجليزية تختلف عن الجملة العربية فى عدة نقاط

1- فى اللغة العربية يوجد شئ اسمه الجملة الفعلية والجملة الإسمية بينما فى اللغة الإنجليزية هى تسمى الجملة الخبرية التى تبدأ بالفاعل

أحمد يذاكر بجد ______________ يذاكر أحمد بجد

☯Ahmed studies hard

2- **لا يوجد فى اللغة الإنجليزية جملة فعلية**

تشجع الدولة الشباب فمن الخطأ ترجمتها

☯Encourage the country the youth

وإنما الصحيح

☯The country encourages youth

3- **الضمائر فى اللغة العربية مستترة أو ظاهرة متصلة او منفصلة بينما اللغة الإنجليزية ضمائر ظاهرة منفصلة فقط**

☯He is a good man ☯ I met him yesterday

4- الصفة فى اللغة الإنجليزية تسبق الموصوف بينما فى اللغة العربية تتبع الموصوف

☯I saw a polite girl قابلت فتاه مؤدبة

Parts of speech

1-Noun	الإسم	5-Adjective	الصفة
2-Pronouns	الضمائر	6-Conjunctions	الروابط
3-Verb	الفعل	7-Interjection	الفاظ التعجب
4-Adverb	الحال	8-prepositions	حروف الجر

1-Nouns الأسماء

1- **Nouns:** Is a word that identifies a person (boy – woman- doctor- enemy), a thing (donkey- house- tree- town), or an idea, quality or state (happiness- bravery- death- carelessness)

وهو كلمة تحدد او تعرف شخص او فكرة او نوعية او حالة

هناك تصنيفات كثيرة للأسماء منها

1- Common nouns & proper nouns

❄Common noun

الاسم الشائع وهو اسم يطلق على انسان او حيوان او شئ او مكان جامع لكل الصنف ويتضح ذلك من خلال الأمثلة

Girl –boy – city – country- man – sport - subject

❄Proper noun

الاسم الخاص (العلم) الذى يطلق على واحد من صنف فقط مثل

Sara- Egypt – Paris – David – Football- English

ولابد ان يكتب بحرف كبير فى اى مكان فى الجملة

2- Abstract & concrete nouns

❄Abstract nouns وهى الاسماء المعنوية

Love- hatred- cooperation

❄concrete nouns الاسماء الملموسة / المحسوسة

Rock- water – money

3- Countable & uncountable nouns

❆countable nouns الاسماء التى تعد

وهى اسماء لها مفرد ولها جمع ونستطيع ان نضع امام المفرد a

a company _____________ companies
a task ___________________ tasks

❆uncountable nouns وهى الاسماء التى لا تعد

وهى اسماء تعامل معاملة المفرد وليس لها جمع

Love – air – water – money – furniture – blood – news – statistics

2-Pronouns

5- pronoun: is a word that replaces a noun to avoid repetition.

الضمير هو كلمة تحل محل الإسم لتجنب التكرار

فاعل	مفعول	صفات ملكية	ضمائر ملكية	منعكسه
I أنا	me	my	mine	myself
He هو	him	his	his	himself
She هى	her	her	hers	herself
It هو/هى لغير العاقل	it	its	------	itself
They هم/هن	them	their	theirs	themselves
We نحن	us	our	ours	ourselves
You أنتَ، أنتم، أنتِ، أنتن	you	your	yours	Yourself/ yourselves

ما معنى ضمير الفاعل : هو الذى يحل محل الفاعل ويقع قبل الفعل.

▪*Mark plays squash. (__he__-she) plays it well.*
▪ *Rachel cooks the food but (__she__ -her) cooks it badly*.

ما معنى ضمير المفعول: هو الذى يحل محل المفعول ويقع بعد الفعل .

▪*I visited Claudia and told (she- __her__) what happened.*
▪ *I asked myself where I saw (he- __him__).*

ملاحظات على الضمائر

1- I تكتب دائما capital فى اى مكان فى الجملة

☯I like English very much. ☯ He visited me but I was out.

2- It تعود على غير العاقل مذكر او مؤنث

☯It`s a cow. ☯ It`s a pen.

☯ نستخدم it عندما نريد تاكيد حتى لو عاقل مثل

☯**__It is__** Mona who is the first.

وهنا تترجم إنه بالفعل

3. They ضمير جمع يعود على العاقل وغير العاقل

☯They are girls. (عاقل)
☯ They are some planes flying in the sky. (غير عاقل)

4. الضمير فى اللغة العربية متصل او منفصل وكذلك بارز او مستتر بينما فى اللغة الإنجليزية منفصل وبارز

ألا تعرف أننا نعيش فى عصر الانترنت؟

Don`t you know that we live in the age of the internet.

5. الضمير المضاف إلى فعل يكون ضمير مفعول ماعدا (تاء الفاعل وناء الفاعلين) مثل

رأيت اللص يجرى

☯I saw the thief running.

لقد قمنا برحلة استكشافية فى الجبال

☯We have made an expedition in the mountains.

تمكننا القراءة فى إثراء معرفتنا

☯Reading enables us to enrich our culture.

6. الضمير المضاف إلى اسم يترجم إلى صفة ملكية

ينبغى علينا أن نحافظ على نظافة بيئتنا

☯We must keep our environment clean.

7. لاحظ ترجمة

☯It`s believed that — إنه من المعتقد
☯It`s known that — إنه من المعروف
☯It`s said that — يقال أن

8. لا تنسى ترجمة علينا – عليك – عليكم .... إلخ

(We should – you should - ……………………………….)

9- الفارق بين ضمائر وصفات الملكية

صفات الملكية تعنى الترتيب كالآتي (2) الاسم→ (1) الصفة

مثل → my pen- his report- her hair- our class

ضمائر الملكية بعد الاسم أي الترتيب (2)ضمير→(1)الاسم

▪ ***This is my pen →This pen is mine.***
▪ ***That was her story →That story was hers***

الفارق بين s`-----------------s`

إذا كان المالك كائن حي ليس فى نهايته s سواء مفرد او جمع نضع s`

The girl`s school — مدرسة البنت
The children`s room — حجرة الأطفال

بينما إذا كان المالك كائن حي ولكن فى نهايته s فإننا نضع `s

The girls` school — مدرسة البنات
younis`s watch _ younis` watch — ساعة يونس

ويجوز إذا كان الإسم المفرد المنتهي ب s أن نضع s`

الضمائر المنعكسة

التي تنعكس على النفس ←myself نفسي ، بنفسي ، لنفسي

▪ ***When Ann looks at the mirror, she can see (she- herself) in the mirror.***
▪ ***Henry did the homework by (him- himself).***

1 Replace the bold word(s) with the correct pronoun (I, you, we, they, it, she, or he):

1. My cousin and her friend were at the mall. ____________ were at the mall.
2. Peter is a little sick. ____________ is a little sick.
3. Does your aunt know what happened? Does ____________ know what happened?
4. The door is locked. ____________ is locked.
5. My friend Linda and I are going on a trip. ____________ are going on a trip.
6. Am I a good student. Yes, ____________ are a good student.
7. My cats are hungry. ____________ are hungry.

8. Mr. Jones is a good teacher. ____________is a good teacher.
9. Is Chinese a difficult language. Yes, ____________is a difficult language.
10. My brother and I live together. ____________live together.

2-Replace the bold word(s) with the correct pronoun (I, you, we, they, it, she, or he):

1. My uncle lives in Mexico City. ____________ lives in Mexico City.
2. My friends aren't coming. ____________aren't coming.
3. Mrs. Wong is studying English. ____________ is studying English.
4. You and I have to talk about the test. ____________ have to talk about the test.
5. Can you help me? Yes, ____________ can help you.
6. The tree is going to fall. ____________ is going to fall.
7. John and his girlfriend had an argument. ____________ had an argument.
8. Jim and I are the same age. ____________are the same age.
9. My passport is in my bag. ____________ is in my bag.
10. My cousin George just graduated from high school. ____________ just graduated from high school.

3- The sentence requires a possessive adjective or a possessive pronoun:

EX: That car is not his. It's mine. (possessive pronoun) OR That's my car. (possessive adjective)

1. She's not his friend, she's _________________________ (my/mine).
2. Robert didn't drink his own coffee. He drank _________________________ (her/hers).
3. That is one of _________________________ (hers/her) friends.
4. His neighborhood is safe, while ___________________ (my/mine) neighborhood isn't.
5. His neighborhood is safe, while _________________________ (my/mine) isn't.
6. Did _________________________ (your/yours) mother call?
7. I don't know _________________________ (them/their) very well.
8. I don't know _________________________ (them/their) daughter very well.
9. I talked to _______________________ (my/me) grandmother for three hours last night.
10. I think I got my notes mixed up with _________________________ (your/yours).

4 Fill in each blank with the correct reflexive pronoun:

1. Why can't you guys do it ____________________?
2. My brother likes to talk about ____________________.
3. My sister bought a present for ____________________.
4. I hurt ____________________while I was skiing.
5. He never took any classes. He taught ____________________.
6. We made this card ____________________.
7. Did they write that essay ____________________?
8. The man fixed the car ____________________.
9. Let's do it ____________________.
10. I live by ____________________.

5-Put the correct form of a pronoun:-

1-Rachel took……..pen, so I was angry.my brother was the person who gave to me
2- Mikhail and Pablo went out this morning, I saw ……..in the street.
3-Brout helps me,……..is a good young man.
4-This bag isn't………, it is mine.
5-Lidia saw………in the mirror.

6-Choose the correct answer:-

1-Where is Henry? (He-him -they) is out.
2- If you look at a mirror. You will see (you – yours-yourself)
3-A honey bee has two wings on each side of(it- its –it's)body.
4-(My- I –me)father is a trainer.
5-Mary and Myra have (they- their –theirs) books.

7-Practice

1. علينا أن نتعاون لمواجهة الإنحراف

-..

2. من واجبنا مساندة الحكومة لمواجهة الفساد

-..

3. يعتبر التدخين من أخطر مشكلات العصر الحديث

-..

4. يساعدنا الإنترنت على معرفة كثير من المعلومات

-..

5. من المعروف أن الشباب هم العمود الفقرى للدولة

-..

cooperate	يتعاون	support	يساند
co-operation	تعاون	corruption	فساد
face	يواجه	danger	خطر
deviate	منحرف	modern	حديث
deviation	إنحراف	youth	شباب
nation	أمة	backbone	عمود فقرى

8-Practice

1- تكمن ثروة مصر الحقيقة فى شبابها

-..

2- للانترنت دور هام فى التعليم

-..

3- يهدف النظام التعليمى الجديد إلى تعليم الطلاب كيفية تحصيل المعلومات بأنفسهم

-..

wealth	ثروة	role	دور
acquire	يكتسب	resources	موارد

9-Correct the mistakes

1- I don`t think there will be a conflict between he and his friend.(............)
2- If you ask me. I don`t like to speak to she. (............)
3- My mother made I clean the kitchen. (............)

3- verbs الأفعال

2- Verb: is a word that describes what a person or thing does or what happens.

الفعل هو كلمة تصف ما يفعله شخص او شئ او ما يحدث

وهناك تقسيمات كثيرة للأفعال سنأخذ نوع واحد الآن ألا وهو

transitive & intransitive verbs الأفعال المتعدية واللأزمة

Transitive verb **الفعل اللازم هو الذى لا يحتاج الى مفعول**

بينما قد يأتى بعده صفه / حال – حرف جر – تكمله ليست بمفعول مثل

☸He looks sad
☸She writes well
☸He studies to achieve his goal

وعليك ان تكون متألف مع الافعال اللازمه بمعنى تقرأ كثيرا مثل

rise, arise, appear, seem, happen, occur,
sleep, Fall, laugh, shine, arrive- disappear

ملحوظة هامه الفعل اللازم لا يبنى لامجهول بمعنى

لا نكتب **be +p.p**

أشكال خاطئة **is happened ,was disappeared**

Choose the correct answer

1- ضحك ديفيد كثير أمس

a- laughed David a lot yesterday.
b- Yesterday laughed David a lot.
c- A lot David laughed yesterday
d- David laughed a lot yesterday.

2- يظهر المرض فى المناطق البارده كثيرا

a- the disease is appeared in cold countries.
b- The disease appears in cold countries a lot.
c- appears the disease in cold countries a lot.
d- a lot the disease appear in cold countries.

3- يبدو أنك حزين

a- you seems sad.
b- You seem sad.
c- You are seemed sad.
d- Seem you sad.

4- تشرق الشمس من الشرق

a- The sun rise in the east.
b- The sun is risen in the east.
c- The sun rises in the east.
d- The sun is being risen in the east.

Transitive verb الفعل المتعدى

بيساطه هو الفعل الذى يحتاج إلي مفعول او أكثر

☯mono transitive الذى يحتاج الى مفعول يطلق عليه
☯bi transitive الذى يحتاج إلى أكثر من مفعول يطلق عليه

☯Rachel has cooked **the meal.**
☯Cooperation helps **the country** a lot.
☯Merna sent **me** a **present**.
☯My father bought a **computer to me**.

Choose the correct answer

1- Pollution threatens the environment.

ا- تهدد البيئة التلوث
ب- يهدد التلوث البيئة

ج- البيئة تهدد التلوث د- لا يهدد التلوث البيئة

2- The government encourages youth a lot.

ا- كثيرا لا تشجع الحكومة الشباب ب- كثيرا يشجع الشباب الحكومة

ج- يشجع الشباب الحكومة كثيرا د- تشجع الحكومة الشباب كثيرا

3- The teacher has awarded his student a prize.

ا- لقد منح المعلم طالبه جائزة ب- لقد منح المعلم جائزة إلى طالبه

ج- لقد منح الطالب معلمه جائزة د- أ و ب معا

4- The country provides education for all citizens.

ا- توفر الحكومة التعليم لكل المواطنين ب- يوفر المواطنين التعليم لكل الدولة

ج- تدخر الدولة التعليم لكل المواطنين د- توفر الدولة التعليم لكل المواطنين

5- The government has sent some scientists to America.

ا- لقد أرسلت البحكومة بعض العلماء إلى امريكا ب- لقد أرسلت الدولة بعض العلماء إلى أمريكا

ج- سوف ترسل الحكومة بعض العلماء إلى أمريكا د- لم ترسل الحكومة بعض العلماء إلى أمريكا

6- The ministry will provide some youth hostels.

ا- ستوفر الحكومة بعض نزل الشباب ب- ستوفر الدولة بعض نزل الشباب

ج- ستوفر الوزراة بعض نزل الشباب د- ستوفر الوزراة نزل للشباب

ملحوظة حفيفة

قد يحتاج الفعل اللازم إلى تكملة ولكنها ليست مفعول مثل

☯My brother is an engineer.(n) أخي مهندسا

☯He has become mad. (adj) لقد أصبح مجنونا

☯He seems happy. يبدو أنه سعيد

-عاده أفعال الحاله statue verbلا تبنى للمجهول بينما أفعال الحركة action verb تحتاج إلى مفعول

------قد يكون بعد المفعول ظرف زمان او مكان أو حال الطريق فالترتيب كالأتى

زمان- مكان – حال الطريقة- مفعول + فعل + فاعل

وقد ناتى بظرف الزمان فى البداية

Mona is writing her homework **quickly** in **her room now**

Or

Now, Mona is writing her homework **quickly in her room**.

Choose the correct answer

1- Which sentence is well written?

a- I met yesterday my uncle in the club. b- I met my uncle yesterday in the club.

c- I met my uncle in yesterday` s club. d- I met my uncle in the club yesterday.

2- Which sentence is not well written?

a- I have decide to be a doctor. b- I have decided to be adoctor

c- She killed her neighbour last week. d- Last week she killed her neighbour.

3- Which sentence is not correct?

a- Ramy went to the park yesterday b- Yesterday Ramy went to the park

c- Ramy yesterday went to the park d- A&b

4- Which sentence is correct?

a- Mona make a good plan in her room.

b- Yesterday Mona makes a good plan in her room.

c- Mona made a good plan in her room yesterday.

d- Mona made a good plan yesterday in her room.

To be إيه حكاية

مضارع	ماضى	p.p	اسم فاعل
Am , is ,are	Was-were	been	being

1- اذا كانت الجملة فى اللغة العربية لا تحتوى على فعل فإنه فعلها فى الإنجليزية to be

- ❁My father is a teacher. والدى معلم
- ❁Egypt is the cradle of civilizations. مصر مهد الحضارات
- ❁Reading is the food of the spirit. القراءة غذاء الروح

2- هو جزء أساسى فى أى فعل مبنى للمجهول ولنا وقفة طويلة مع المبنى للمجهول

To be + p.p

الزمن	active معلوم	Passive مجهول
Present simple tense	**1+s التصريف او التصريف 1** The butcher sells meat.	**Am - is - are +p-p** Meat is sold by the butcher.
Past simple tense	**2 التصريف** Mona made that mistake	**Was , were +p.p** That mistake was made by Mona
Present continuous tense	**Am , is , are +V-ing** My dad is painting our house himself.	**Am is ,are being + p.p** Our house is being painted by my dad himself.
Past continuous tense	**Was , were +v-ing** Noha was doing the homework yesterday morning.	**Was. Were being +p.p** The homework was being done yesterday morning.
Present perfect tense	**Have , has +p.p** They have carried out a lot of projects.	**Have , has +been +p.p** A lot of projects have been made by them
Past perfect tense	**Had + p.p** Rana had done the homework before she slept	**Had been +p.p** The homework had been done by Rana before she slept
Future simple	**Will +inf** Hend will do the search tomorrow	**Will +be +p.p** The research will be done by Hend tomorrow

ومن هنا نستنتج أن to be جزء لا يتجزأ من المبنى للمجهول

Choose the correct answer

1- لقد تم تنفيذ الكثير من المشروعات فى الصحراء

a- A lot of projects have carried out in the desert.
b- A lot of projects have carried out been in the desert.
c- A lot of projects been have carried out in the desert.
d- A lot of projects have been carried out in the desert.

2- يقاس تقدم الدولة من خلال تعليمها

a- The country `s progress measures through its education.
b- The country`s progress is measured through its education.
c- The country `s progress is measuring through its education.
d- The progress country is measured through its education.

3- يعتقد أن الإنترنت مصدر فساد

a- It believes that the internet is a source of corruption.
b- It`s believing that the internet is a source of corruption.
c- It`s believed that the internet is not a source of corruption.
d- It is believed that the internet is a source of corruption.

4-adjectives الصفات

3- An adjective: is a word that describes a noun or gives extra information about it.
الصفة هى كلمة التى تصف اسم او تعطى معلومة إضافية عنه

ودائما نرى الصفة كالأتي

1- بعد (to be)
☯He is tall. / He is polite.

2- قبل الاسم
☯I saw a beautiful girl.

3- هناك أفعال آخرى تأتى بعدها الصفة مثل

seem يبدو -look يبدو - become - go- turn – grow-feel

☯He feels happy.
☯He looks confused.
☯My computer went mad.
☯The sea has turned rough.
☯ She seems sad.
☯He has become naughty.
☯The man has grown old.

4. الأفعال الأتية يأتى بعدها صفات أو احوال حسب المعني

taste صفه + له مذاق
smell صفه + له رائحة
taste حال + يتذوق
smell حال + يشم

☯your food tastes delicious. adj
☯It smells bad. adj

☯ The food should be tasted well. adv
☯ He doesn`t smell well. adv

5. بعد how في الإستفهام والتعجب

How amazing!
How good are you at English?

6- هناك صفات تأتى بعد وقبل الإسم

Possible – available
☯I search for any (**tickets available – available tickets**)
☯This is the only (**answer possible – possible answer**)

6- هناك اسماء لا تقبل الصفة قبلها ولكن الصفة بعدها وهى :

Everyone- everybody – everything – everywhere – anyone – anybody-anything-something- somewhere – none- nobody- nothing –nowhere

5-Adverbs الأحوال

4- An adverb: is a word that describes an adjective or a verb.

الحال هو كلمة تصف صفة او فعل

-she speaks **quickly**.
- The exam was **extremely** difficult.

Adverbs of manner الحال الطريقة

ويتم تكوين الحال فى الصفة عن طريق

1- بإضافة ly مثل :

Sad __________ sadly
Quick ___________quickly

2- اذا إنتهت الصفة ب le يتم حذف ال e وإضافة y

Horrible _____________ horribly
Terrible ________________ terribly

3- إذا إنتهت الصفة ب l يتم اضافة ly

Careful _______________carefully
Cheerful ______________cheerfully

5- إذا أنتهت الصفة ب y مسبوقة بساكن يتم وضع ily مثل :

Happy ___________happily
Easy _______________easily

Adverbs of degree الحال الدال على الدرجة

- مثل : **quite – fairly – very – rather**

ويفضل هذه الأحوال أن تسبق الصفات العادية

بينما يفضل أن تسبق الصفات القوية : **entirely- completely – totally**

الصفات العادية	الصفات القوية
cold	**freezing**
bad	**terrible**
hungry	**starving**
hot	**boiling**
tired	**exhausted**
small	**tiny**
big	**enormous**
frightened	**terrifying**
interesting	**amazing**
good	**fantastic**
bad	**completely**

وهناك احوال تأخذ الصفات القوية والعادية مثل **extremely/ really**

- He is (very – **completely**) exhausted.
- She is (**very** – completely) hungry.

- ولنا وقفة مع الروابط وحروف الجر فى المنهج

6- preposition: is a word that shows the relationship between words in the sentence.

(In- on – at – from – by – with)

7- conjunction: is a word that connect phrases, clauses and sentences such as (so – because- due to – so that – but – however – although)

الرابط هو كلمة تربط أشباه الجمل والعبارات والجمل

8- Determiner: is an article that introduces a noun.
Such as (a- an – the- every- this – these- those)

المحدد هو أداة والتى تسبق الإسم

9- Exclamation (interjection) is a لفظ تعجبى
phrase that expresses strong emotion such as (surprise – pleasure- or anger)

هى شبه جملة والتى تعبر عن عاطفة قوية مثل الدهشة والسرور والغضب

Wow! – Oh! – Oh dear!

Exercise

1- Fortunately, the train came late so I caught it the word "fortunately" is a/an
a- conjunction **b- verb** **c- adverb** **d- noun**

2- He was afraid in front of her .the underlined word is
a- preposition **b- conjunction** **c- adverb** **d- verb**

3- Oh dear! I can`t believe it! The underlined word is
a- conjunction **b- interjection** **c- preposition** **d- verb**

4- He was ill, so he didn`t come. "So" is
a- verb **b- interjection** **c- adverb** **d- conjunction**

5- Really, I like my friend. The underlined word is
a- noun **b- verb** **c- adverb** **d- adjective**

6- Adverbs are used to describe
a- nouns **b- verbs** **c- adjectives** **d- b&c**

7- A verb is award that describes
a- action **b- adjectives** **c- noun** **d- pronoun**

8- She couldn`t go there because she was busy the underlined words are
a- conjunction and verb **b- interjection and adjectives**
c- Conjunction and adjectives **d- interjection and verb**

9- He is an honest man. "an" is called
a- verb **b- adverb** **c- adjective** **d- determine**

10- Pronouns are used instead of…………………
a- nouns **b- adjectives** **c- adverb** **d- preposition**

11- Interjection also is called ……………………….
a- preposition **b- exclamation** **c- adjective** **d- adverb**

12- The accident was extremely difficult .the adverb here describes………
a- verb **b- adjective** **c- noun** **d- preposition**

Part 3 The art of Translation فن الترجمة

الترجمة :. فى مختصر هى الترجمة تعني نقل المعنى من لغة الى اخرى دون التقيد بالالفاظ

و قد قسمنا هذا الجزء إلي

1) نصائح 2) تراجم 3) كلمات الترجمة

ولكن احفظ الكلمات الاتية قبل ان نبدأ

1

minister	وزير	effort	جهد
ministry	وزارة	honest	امين
Take place	يحدث	renaissance	نهضة
procedures	اجراءات	modernity	حداثه
protect	يحمي	peace	سلام
prevent	يمنع	peaceful	سلمي
protection	وقاية	against	ضد
prevention	وقايه-منع	terrorism	إرهاب
spread	ينتشر-ينشر	bear	يتحمل
Corona virus	فيروس كورونا	responsible	مسؤول
modern	حديث	responsibility	مسؤولية
witness	يشهد-شاهد	slogan	شعار
revolution	ثورة	tolerant	متسامح
society	مجتمع	intolerant	متعصب
field	مجال	tolerance	تسامح
renewable	متجدد	intolerance	التعصب
nonrenewable	غير متجدد	feeling	الشعور
resources	موارد	feelings	مشاعر
sources	مصادر	patriot	شخص وطني
Make use of	يستغل	patriotic	وطني

2

Run out	ينفذ	issue	قضيه
ideal	مثالي	home	بيت-منزل
means	وسائل	succeed	ينجح
knowledge	معرفة	crisis	أزمه
culture	ثقافة	economic	اقتصادي
experience	خبره	effect	تأثير
age	عصر	coming	قادم
era	عصر	generation	جيل
area	منطقه	road	طريق

respond	يستجيب	bridge	كوبري
call	اتصال	useful	مفيد
concern	قلق-اهتم	useless	غير مفيد
concerning	بخصوص	society	مجتمع
train	يدرب-يتدرب	take part in	يشارك في
trainer	مدرب	over come	يتغلب علي
trainee	متدرب	social	اجتماعي
late	متأخر	environment	بيئه
establish	يؤسس	follow	يتبع
build	يبني	conference	مؤتمر
construct	يشيد	crisis	ازمه

3

shape	شكل	culture	ثقافة
contents	محتويات	flyover	كوبري علوي
proud	فخور	link	يربط
project	مشروع	local	محلي
thinkers	مفكرين	industry	صناعة
effect	تأثير	do without	يستغني عن
Western	غربي	imports	واردات
valuable	قيم - ذو قيمة	percentage	نسبة مئوية
prizes	جوائز	produce	ينتج
prove	يثبت - يبرهن	public	عام
non-smokers	الغير مدخنين	library	مكتبة
responsible	مسئول	global warming	احتباس حراري
reduce : cut	يقلل	foreign	أجنبي
environmental	بيئـــي	investment	استثمار
pollution	التلوث	upgrade	يطور - يرتقي بـ
surgeon	جراح	serious	جاد
knowledge	المعرفة	attempt	يحاول - محاولة
innovation	الابتكار	soaring prices	أسعار مرتفعة
be based on	قائم علي	food shortage	نقص الطعام
base	قاعدة	main	رئيسي

4

ceremonies	مراسم - حفلات	step	خطوة
differ	يختلف	enrich	يثري
normal	طبيعي	practise	يمارس
ties	علاقات	worry	يقلق
treat	يعامل	regularly	بانتظام
colleague	زميل عمل	express	يعبر عن
reclaim	يستصلح	voice	يعبر عن
necessary	ضروري	right	حق
foreign	أجنبي	opinion	رأي

advantage	ميــزة	cancer	السرطان
disadvantage	عيــب	natural	طبيعي
civilization	مدنية - حضارة	resources	موارد
hearing	حاسة السمع	invest	يستثمر
experience	تجربة	popularity	شعبية
factors	عوامل	chance	فرصة
economic	اقتصادي	devote	يكرس
comprehensive	شامل	effort	جهد - مجهود
renaissance	نهضــة	welfare	رفاهية
sum	مبلغ مالي	play a role	يلعب دورا
respect	يحترم	aspects	مظاهر - جوانب
appreciate	يقدر	progress	التقدم
amaze	يدهش	economy	اقتصاد
national team	فريق قومي	unite	يتحد
cup of nations	كأس الأمم	overcome	يتغلب علي
cancel	يلغي	terrorism	الإرهاب
strong wind	رياح شديدة	extremism	التطرف
couple	الزوجان	hold	يعقد
rare	نادر	international	دولي
in danger	في خطر	conference	مؤتمر
heart	قلب	stability	الاستقرار
opportunity	فرصــة	security	الأمن

Some advice about translation

1- أن تبدأ اللغة العربية بالفعل بقدر الإمكان .

☯The ministry of health has taken a lot of procedures to protect people from the spread of coronavirus .

أسلوب غير مفضل ←

" وزارة الصحة اخذت اجراءات كى تحمى الناس من فيروس كورونا"

" المفضل " ←

لقد اتخذت وزارة الصحة الكثير من الاجراءات لحماية الشعب من انتشار فيروس كورونا.

و لقد قلنا بقدر الإمكان لأن الجملة قد تكون طلبيه – أمريه – استفهاميه فقد يتطلب الأسلوب أن نبدأ بالاسم او خلافة مثل .

1- Modern age has witnessed a huge revolution in the field of information technology and the internet.

أ- ربما يشهد عصرنا المعاصر ثورة ضخمة فى مجال المعلومات التكنولوجيا والانترنت

ب- سيشهد عصرنا الحديث ثورة هائلة فى مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات والانترنت

ج- لقد شهد عصرنا الحديث ثورة هائلة فى مجالب تكنولوجيا المعلومات والانترنت

د- ربما يشهد عصرنا الحديث ثورة هائلة فى مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات والانترنت

2- Non – renewable energy resources will run out one day so we should make the best of use of them.

أ- موارد الطاقة غير المتجددة سوف تنضب يوم ما لذا ينبغى علينا أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لاستغلالها

ب- مصادر الطاقة غير المتجددة قد تنفذ يوم ما لذا ينبغى علينا أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لإستغلالها
ج- ستنفذ موارد الطاقة المتجددة يوماً ما لذا ينبغى علينا أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لإستغلالها

3- Reading will remain the ideal means of knowledge in all ages.

أ- القراءة ستظل الوسيلة المثالية للمعرفة فى كل العصور
ب- ستظل القراءة الوسيلة المثلى للمعرفة فى كل العصور
ج- ستظل الكتابة الوسيلة المثلى للمعرفة فى كل العصور
د- لن تظل القراءة الوسيلة المثلى للمعرفة فى كل العصور

4- Have you respond to the call of the ministry concerning the spread of the infection?

أ- هل استجبت لنداء الوزارة بخصوص انتشار العدوى؟
ب- إستجبت لنداء الوزارة بخصوص انتشار العدوى؟
ج- هل استجبت لنداء الحكومة بخصوص انتشار العدوى؟
د- هل استجبت لنداء الدولة بخصوص انتشار العدوى؟

ministry	وزارة	health	الصحة
procedures	اجراءات	protect	يحمى
spread	ينتشر - ينشر		

2- أن نبدأ اللغة الإنجليزية بالاسم " الفاعل " إن لم تكن جملة استفهامية أو طلبية أو أمريه .

1) سافرت سارة إلى القاهرة أمس.

a- Did Sarah travel to Cairo yesterday.
b- Sarah travelled to Cairo yesterday.
c- To Cairo Sarah travelled yesterday.
d- Travelled Sarah to Cairo yesterday.

2) وصل خالد الى المدرسة متاخراً

a- Arrived Khalid to school late.
b- late Khalid arrived at school.
c- To school late Khalid arrived.
d- Khalid arrived at school late.

3) شيدت الحكومة مدارس كثيرة العام الماضى

a- The government constructed a lot of schools last year.
b- Constructed the government schools a lot last year.
c- Last year, the government constructed a lot of schools.
d- a& c are correct.

4) تقوم الدول المتحضرة على العلم والتكنولوجيا والسلام

a- based civilized countries on science, technology and peace.
b- Civilized countries are based on science, technology and peace.
c- Peace, technology and science are based on civilization.
d- b& c are correct.

3- الجملة الإنجليزية لا بد أن تحتوى على فعل . و إذا كانت الجملة فى اللغة العربية لا تحتوى على فعل فإن فعلها to be .

1) -ان العمل الجاد اساس النجاح

a- Work hard is the base of success.
b- Hard work is the base of failure.

c- base of success is hard work.
d- Hard worker is the base of success.

2) إن المخدرات خطر كبير

a- Drugs dangerous big.
b- Drugs big danger
c- Drugs are a big danger.
d- A big danger drugs.

3) إن مصر بحاجة إلى جهود الشباب الأمناء فى بناء نهضتنا الحديثة

a- Egypt is in need to the efforts of honest youth in building its modern renaissance.
b- Egypt need to efforts youth honest in building renaissance modern.
c- Egypt may need the efforts of youth honest in building modern renaissance.
d- a &b are correct.

4- "إن" توضع لتجميل الاسلوب و لا ترجمة لها

إن مصر مهد الحضارات

………………………………………………………………………

5- عندما نجد كلمة (علينا – لزاما – ينبغى – يلزم) تترجم إلى :-

Should 50% - must 70% - have to 100%

Should ← تستخدم فى النصح غير الملزم –
Must ← يلزم " النصح الشديد قد يؤدى إلى ضرر
Have to ← عندما يكون هناك عقاب أو الزام من جهة حكومية

1) يجب أن يعرف العالم بأسره أن مصر بلد محب للسلام وضد الإرهاب

a- should the world that Egypt a country loving peace and against terrorism.
b- The world should know that Egypt is not a peaceful one or against terrorism.
c- The whole world should know that Egypt is a peace loving country and against terrorism.
d- Egypt should know the world that it's a peace loving country and against terrorism.

2) على كل فرد أن يتحمل المسئولية والإ سينتشر المرض بسرعة

a- Everyone should bear the responsibility or the disease will spread quickly.
b- On everyone to bear responsibility or will spread the disease quickly.
c- everyone shouldn`t bear the responsibility to the disease will spread quickly.
d- a&c are correct.

3) **Our slogan in life "yes tolerance , No intolerance**

أ- شعارنا فى الحياة نعم للتعصب لا للتسامح
ب- فليكن شعارنا فى الحياة نعم للتعصب لا للتسامح
ج- فليكن شعارنا فى الحياة لا للتعصب نعم للتسامح
د- يجب ألا يكون شعارنا فى الحياة لا للتعصب ، نعم للتسامح

4) **We should develop the feeling of patriotism inside our youth towards the issues of the home.**

أ- ينبغى أن ننمى الشعور بالوطنية داخل شبابنا تجاه قضايا الوطن
ب- يجب علينا أن نطور الشعور بالوطنية داخل شبابنا تجاه قضايا الوطن
ج- نحن يجب نطور الشعور بالوطنية خارج قضايا الوطن

د- ربما يجب أن ننمى الشعور بالوطنية داخل شبابنا تجاد قضايا الوطن

6- *(إن) الشرطيه تترجم الي if
*(أن) قبل المضارع لا تترجم

1- إن تعمل بجد سوف تحقق أهدافك

a- Work hard, you will achieve your goals.
b- To work hard to achieve your goals.
c- if you work hard, you will achieve your goals.
d- a &c are correct.

2- إن تكن أمنيا فسوف يقدرك الأخرون

a- If you are honest, others will appreciate you.
b- To be honest will able others
c- Others will appreciate you if you are honest.
d- a&c are correct.

3- ينبغى أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لمساعدة الدولة

a- should if do our best to help the country.
b- we should to do our best to help the country.
c- we should if do our best to help the country.
d- we should do our best to help the country.

7- حدد الزمن الصحيح للجملة هل مضارع أم امر أم ماضي أم مستقبل أم مزيج من الأزمنة

1) لقد نجحت مصر فى حل الأزمة الإقتصادية وسيكون لهذا أثرا طيبا على مستقبل الأجيال القادمة

a- Egypt will be succeed in solving the economic crisis and this will have a good effect on the future of the following generations.
b- Egypt is succeeding in solving the economic crisis and this will have a good effect on the future of the following generations,
c- Egypt will have succeeded in solving the economic crisis and this will have a good effect on the future of the following generations.
d- Egypt has succeeded in solving the economic crisis and this will have a good effect on the future of the following generations.

2) تساعد الطرق والكبارى فى جعل مصر بلدآ جيدة وسيكون هذا مفيدا لاطفالنا وأحفادنا

a- Roads and bridges help to make Egypt a good country and this will be useful for our children and grandchildren.
b- Roads and bridges helped to make Egypt a good country and this will be useful for our children and grandchildren.
c- Roads and bridges will help to make Egypt a good country and this will be useful for our children and grandchildren.
d- a&c are correct.

3) على كل فرد فى مجتمعنا أن يشارك فى تحمل المسئولية للتغلب على مشاكلنا الإجتماعية والإقتصادية والبيئة

a- On every individual in our society to take part in bearing the responsibility to overcome our problems social, economic and environmental.
b- Every individual in our society should take part in bearing the responsibility to overcome our social, economic and environmental problems.

c- Everyone in our society should take part in bearing the responsibility to overcome our social, economic and environmental problems.
d- b& c are correct.

8- *يفضل تحويل الجمله من المبني للمجهول الي المعلوم خاصه اذا ذكر (by) واذا لم تذكر تظل مبني للمجهول.

1) Most diseases are caused by pollution.

أ- معظم الأمراض تسبب التلوث ب- معظم الأمراض تنتج التلوث
ج- يسبب التلوث معظم الأمراض د- أ &ب صحيحان

2) The new administrative capital city has been built to reduce congestion.

أ- لقد تم بناء العاصمة الإدراية الجديدة لتقليل الإزدحا ب- تم بناء العاصمة الإدراية الجديدة لتقليل الإزدحام
ج- لم تقل العاصمة الإدراية الجديدة لتقليل الإزدحام د- أ &ب صحيحان

3) لابد أن نشجع السياحة لأنها مهمة جدا لمصر

a-We should be encouraged tourism because it`s important for Egypt.
b- Must we encourage tourism because it is very important for Egypt.
c -We should be encourage tourism because it is very important for Egypt.
d- a& c are correct.

9- قد تختلف الكلمة حسب السياق علي سبيل المثال كلمة hard

☯My sister works hard. (بجد)
☯He is a hard man, you can't persuade him easily. صعب)
☯It rains hard. بغزاره)
☯The chair is hard, I don't like it. (صلب)

10- شوية حاجات ومحتاجات

1- كان +فعل مضارع قد تترجم ماضي مستمر اذا كان هناك حدث قطع حدث اخر

2 -كان +مضارع قد تترجم ماضي بسيط اذا كانت تدل علي عادة في الماضي

3--كان + قد +فعل ماضي تترجم ماضي تام

5- (لم) + مضارع فتحول معناه إلي ماضي منفي .

I didn't go to the cinema yesterday . **لم أذهب إلى السينما أمس**

6- لن + مضارع فتحول معناه إلي مستقبل منفي

7- "لا" + مضارع فيكون أمراً منفياً .

☺Don't come late to school لا تتأخر عن المدرسة

1) كانت منى تذاكر عندما وصل أبى من الشركة

a- Mona studied when my father came from the company.
b- Mona studied when my father come from the company.
c- Mona studied when my father was coming from the company.
d- Mona was studying when my father came from the company.

2) كان أحمد يذاكر كثيراً عندما كان طالباً

a- Ahmed was studying a lot when he was a student.

b- Ahmed studied a lot when he was a student.
c- Ahmed studies a lot when he was a student.
d- Ahmed was studying a lot when he was being a student.

3) عندما وصلت إلى المحطة كتن القطار قد غادر

a- When I arrived at the station the train had left.
b- When I had arrived at the station, the train had left.
c- When I have arrived at the station, the train had left.
d- When I arrived at the station the train left.

4) كان والدى يجرى عندما وقع

a-My father ran when he fell down.
b- My father was running when he fell down.
c- When my father fell down, he was running.
d- b&c are correct.

5) وصل رجال الشرطة لكن كان اللصوص قد هربوا

a- The police men arrived but the thieves had escaped.
b- The police men had arrived but the thieves had escaped.
c- The police men arrived but the thieves escaped.
d-a& b are correct.

6) لم اتبع نصيحة أخى بخصوص المذاكرة عندما كنت طالباً

a-I didn't follow my brother`s advice when I 'm a student.
b- I didn't follow my brother`s advice when I was a student.
c- I wasn't followed my father`s advice when I was a student.
d- a& b are correct.

7) لن اذهب معكم إلى الحفل

a- I didn`t go with you to the party.
b- I haven`t gone with you to the party.
c- I hadn`t gone with you to the party.
d- I won`t go with you to the party.

8) لن تتخطى مصر الأزمة بدون التعاون بين الحكومة والأفراد

a- Egypt won't overcome the crisis without cooperation between the government and individuals.
b- Egypt hasn't overcome the crisis without cooperation between the government and individuals.
c- Egypt didn't overcome the crisis without cooperation between the government and individuals.
d- a& bare correct.

9) لا تعتذروا اليوم فلابد من معاقبتكم

a- Don't apologize, you shouldn't be punished.
b- You haven't apologized, you should be punished.
c- Don't apologize, you must be punished.
d- Didn't apologize, you must be punished.

10) لا تخرجوا من بيوتكم لأنه ضار بكم

a- you should go out because it's harmful to you.

b- Didn't go out because it's harmful to you.
c- Don't go out because it's harmful to you.
d- Haven't gone out because it's harmful to you.

11- (لقد) يتم حذفها و يترجم الفعل الذى بعدها إلي

ماضي تام – ماضي بسيط – مضارع تام.

1) **ماضي تام** : إذا كنا نتحدث عن حدث أول قبل حدث ثاني أو وجدنا كلمة " **قبل** "
2) **ماضي بسيط** : إذا كنا نتحدث عن حدث ثاني بعد حدث أول أو وجدنا " بعد "او حدث في وقت محدد في الماضي
3) **مضارع تام** : إذا كنا نتحدث عن حدث في الماضي وله علاقة بالحاضر .

1) لقد أعد خطة قبل أن يبدأ فى مشروعه الضخم

a- He made a plan before he had started his enormous project.
b- He has made a plan before he had started his enormous project.
c- He had made a plan before he had started his enormous project.
d- He makes a plan before he had started his enormous project.

2) لقد هرب اللص بعد أن قبض عليه

a- The thief had escaped after he was arrested.
b- The thief escaped after he was arrested.
c -The thief escaped after he had been arrested.
d- b&c are correct.

3) لقد اهتمت الدولة بالتعليم فى السنوات الأخيرة

a- The country has interested in education in the last few years.
b- The country had interested in education in the last years.
c- The country interests in education in the last few years.
d- a& b are correct.

4) Egypt has suffered a lot over the ages.

أ- ستعانى مصر على مر العصور
ب- لقد عانت مصر على مر العصور
ج- لن تعانى مصر على مر العصور
د- تعانى مصر على مر العصور

5) He took the medicine after the doctor had examined him.

أ- لقد أخذ الدواء بعد ان فحصه الطبيب
ب-سياخذ الدواء بعد ان فحصه الطبيب
ج- لن يأخذ الدواء اذا فحصه الطبيب
د- أ، ب صحيحان

6) She had written 3 novels before she won a prize.

أ- سوف تكتب 3 روايات قبل أن تفوز بجائزة
ب- تكتب الآن ثلاث روايات قبل أن تفوز بجائزة
ج- لقد كتبت ثلاث روايات قبل أن تفوز بجائزة
د- لقد كتبت ثلاث روايات بعد أن تفوز بجائزة

12- (قد+ مضارع) تفيد الشك و تترجم إلى might / may + inf

1) قد يؤدى الكسل إلى الإهمال

a- Laziness will lead to carelessness.
b- Laziness has lead to carelessness.
c- Laziness may lead to carelessness.
d- Laziness may lead to carelessness.

2) قد تقول كلمة طيبة تساعد على حل مشتكلة

a- you may say a word that helps to solve a problem.
b- You will say a word that will help to solve a problem.

c- You have said a word that may help to solve a problem.
d-a & b are correct.

13- لقد قامت بتنفيذ = لقد نفذت .

لقد قامت باستصلاح = لقد استصلحت .   لقد قامت ببناء = لقد بنت

1) لقد قامت الفتاة بكتابة الواجب

a- The girl will write the homework.
b- The girl has written the homework.
c- The girl may write the homework.
d- The girl is writing the homework.

2) لقد قامت الدولة بتزويد المدارس بأجهزة الحاسوب

a- The country has provided some schools with computers.
b- The country had provided schools with computers.
c- The country is providing some schools with computers.
d- The country has provided schools with computers.

14- الصفة في اللغة العربية تتبع الموصوف بينما الصفة في اللغة الانجليزية تسبق الموصوف فلا يجوز أن نقول أنشطة مختلفة **activities different** إنما نقول **different activities** مع الوضع في الاعتبار .

☼اسم جمع / لا يعد + صفة ~~a/an~~   اسم مفرد يعد + صفة a/an

1) علينا أن نعمل بجد من أجل الأجيال القادمة.

a- We should work hard for generations coming.
b- We should work hard for a coming generations.
c- We should work hardly for the coming generations.
d- We should work hard for the coming generations.

2) إن المال ليس الشئ الوحيد الذى يجعل الإنسان يشعر بالسعادة

a- Money is not the thing only that makes man feel happy.
b- Money is not the only thing that makes man feel happiness.
c- Money is not the only thing that makes man feel happy.
d- a&c are correct.

3) تدعو كل الأديان السماوية إلى الحب والسلام والتسامح ونبذ العنف

a- All religions divine call for love, peace, tolerance and rejecting violence.
b- All heavenly religions call for love, peace, tolerance and rejecting violence.
c- All divine religion call for love, peace, tolerance and rejecting violence.
d- b & c are correct.

15- -اذا جاء بعد الاسم صفتان دون أداة ربط نبدأ بالصفة الأخيرة لاحظ:

1) إنه رجل ثري مشهور

a- He is a famous rich man.
b- He is famous rich man.
c- He is a rich famous man.
d- He is rich famous man.

2) إنها فتاة ذكية جميلة

a- She is a beautiful not intelligent girl.
b- She is a beautiful intelligent girl.
c- She is an intelligent beautiful girl.

d- She is a beautiful intelligent girl.

3) تحاول الجمعيات الخيرية المتنوعة مساندة اطفال الشوارع المشردين

a- Various charitable organizations try to help homeless street children.
b- Charitable various organizations try to help homeless street children.
c- Various charity organizations try to help homeless street children.
d-a and b are correct.

16- -بينما اذا جاء بعد الاسم صفتان و بينهما أداة ربط فإننا في الغالب نكتب الصفة الأولى ثم الثانية

1) إنه رجل ثري ومشهور

a- He is a famous rich man.
b- He is famous rich man.
c- He is a rich and famous man.
d- He is rich famous man.

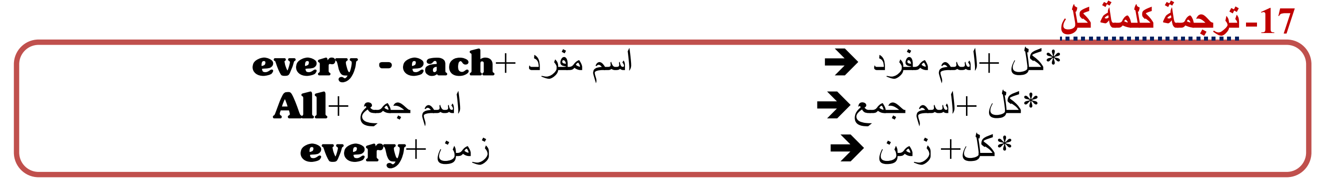
2) تمتلك مصر أعمالاً هندسية قديمة وحديثة تجعلها ذات حضارة عريقة

a- Egypt has old and modern engineering works that make her have rooted civilization.
b- Egypt has old and modern engineering works that make her with rooted civilization.
c- a&b are correct
d- Egypt has modern and old engineering works that make her have rooted civilization.

3) إن العمل الجاد والمستمر هو الخطوة الأولى نحو تحقيق هدفك فى الحياة

a- working hardly and continuously are the first step towards achieving your goal in life.
b- Hard and continuous work are the first step towards achieving your goal in life.
c- Continuous and hard work are the first step towards achieving your goal in life.
d- a & b are correct.

17- ترجمة كلمة كل



*كل +اسم مفرد ➔ **every - each**+ اسم مفرد
*كل +اسم جمع ➔ **All**+ اسم جمع
*كل+ زمن ➔ **every**+ زمن

1) لا تدعو كل الأديان الى الإرهاب

a- Each religions don't call for terrorism.
b- every religions don't call for terrorism.
c- All religions don't call for terrorism.

2) كل فرد فى المجتمع له دور هام

a- Each one in society has an important role.
b- Everyone in society have an important role.
c- a & b are correct
d- All people in society has an important role.

3) الديمقراطية أصبحت مطلب رئيسى لكل الشعوب

a- Democracy became a main demand for every peoples.
b- Democracy has become a main demand for all peoples.

c- Democracy is becoming became a main demand for all peoples.
d- Democracy will become a main demand for all peoples.

4) كل مواطن يستطيع أن يساعد فى تحقيق التقدم

a- Every citizen can help to achieve progress.
b- Each citizen can help to achieve progress.
c- All citizens can help achieving progress.
d- a& b are correct.

18- كلمه حان الووقت او آن الآوان تترجم

it's time ماضي بسيط +فاعل - **It's time to + if**

1) حان الوقت لمراجعة بطاقة الدعم للتأكد من وصول العم لمستحقيه

a- The time comes to check subsidy cards to make sure that subsides go to those who deserve them.
b-It`s time to check subsidy cards to make sure that subsides go to those who deserve them.
c- It`s time to revise identity cards to make sure that subsides go to those who deserve them.
d- It`s time to check insurance cards to make sure that subsides go to those who deserve them.

2) حان الوقت لمحاربة ظاهرة الإدمان بين شبابنا

a- It`s time to face the phenomenon of addiction among youth.
b- It`s time to fight the phenomenon of addiction among youth.
c- It`s time to kill the phenomenon of addiction among youth.
d- a & b are correct.

19- عندما نترجم المفعول لآجلة نستخدم **1- for + v ing**

2- to, in order to , so as to + inf .
3- so that فاعل (could , would , can , may + inf

1) Students go to libraries so that they can enrich their culture.

أ- يذهلب الطلاب الى المكتبات كى يزيدوا ثقافاتهم
ب- يرتاد الطلاب المكتبات لكى يثروا ثقافاتهم
ج- يرتاد الطلاب المكتبات إثراءآ ثقافاتهم
د- ب، ج صحيحان

2) The ministry of youth and sport construct youth centers to encourage youth to practise sport.

أ- تنشئ وزراة الشباب والرياضة مراكز للشباب تشجيعآ للشباب للممارسة الرياضة
ب- تهدم وزراة الشباب والرياضة مراكز للشباب تشجيعآ للشباب للممارسة الرياضة
ج- تقيم وزراة الشباب والرياضة مراكز للشباب تشجيعآ للشباب للممارسة الرياضة
د- قد تبنى وزراة الشباب والرياضة مراكز للشباب تشجيعآ للشباب للممارسة الرياضة

3) The country offers all possible facilities to foreign investors in Egypt.

أ- تعرض الدولة كل التسهيلات المحتملة للأستثمار الأجنبى فى مصر
ب- تقدم الدولة كل التسهيلات الممكنة للمستثمرين الأجانب فى مصر

ج- تسأل الدولة كل الترفيهات المحتملة للمستثمرين الأجانب فى مصر
د- ب ،ج صحيحان

4) Some factories use the solar power to save the non-renewable energy.

أ- بعض المصانع لابد أن تستخدم الطاقة الشمسية لتوفير الطاقة غير المتجددة
ب- بعض المصاتع تستهلك الطاقة الشمسية لكى توفر الطاقة غير متجددة
ج- تستخدم بعض المصاتع الطاقة الشمسية توفيرا للطاقى الغير متجددة
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

5) Some youth take drugs to escape from reality.

أ- بعض الشباب يأخذ الأدوية لكى يهرب من الحقيقة
ب- يعطى بعض الشباب المخدرات هروباً من الواقع
ج- يتعاطى بعض الشباب المخدرات هروباً من الواقع
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

6) Some responsible persons in Egypt are greatly seeking to overcome the current crisis.

أ- يسعى بعض الأفراد المسئولين فى مصر سعياً كبيراً لتخطى الأزمة الحالية
ب- قد يسعى بعض الأفراد المسئولين المصريين بشدة لتخطى الأزمة الحالية
ج- يسعى كثير من المصريين سعياً شديداً لتخطى الأزمة الحالية
د- ب ، ج صحيحان

20- ترجمة المفعول المطلق : يتم حذفه ثم يتم وضع عبارة ظرفية أو ظرف مناسب و يتم وضعه قبل الفعل او اخر الجملة .

1) لقد شجعت الدوله الشباب تشجيعا عظيما

a- The country had greatly encouraged youth.
b- The country will greatly encourage youth.
c- The country is greatly encouraging youth.
d- The country has greatly encouraged youth.

2) The car has badly damaged.

أ- لقد تدمرت لسيارة تدميراً سيئاً
ب- سوف تتدمر لسيارة تدميراً سيئاً
ج- تدمرت لسيارة تدميراًجيداً
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

3) The media greatly affected the public opinion.

أ- لقد أثر الإعلام العام على الرأى العام تاثيراً سيئاً
ب-ربما يؤثر الإعلام العام على الرأى العام تاثيراً عظيماً
ج- لقد أثر الإعلام العام على الرأى العام تاثيراً عظيماً
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

4) Addiction badly affects health.

أ- يؤثر الإدمان على الصحة بطريقة سيئة
ب-لا يؤثر الإدمان على الصحة تاثيراً سيئاً
ج- يؤثر الإدمان على الصحة تاثيراً سيئاً
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

21- كلمة هناك/يوجد :-

22- There is /are هناك / يوجد There has been / have been لقد كان هناك / يوجد

23- There was / were كان هناك / يوجد there will be سيوجد

1) لقد كان هناك موجة إرهابية فى مصر

a- There had been a terroristic wave in Egypt.
b- There will be a terroristic wave in Egypt.
c- There is a terroristic wave in Egypt.
d- There has been a terroristic wave in Egypt.

2) There were a lot of students in the class yesterday.

أ- لقد كان هناك كثير من الطلاب فى الفصل أمس
ب-سيكون كثير من الطلاب فى الفصل غداً
ج- لن يكون كثير من الطلاب فى الفصل غداً
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

3) There are several projects that can help youth

أ- كان هناك مشروعات عديدة التى تساعد الشباب
ب- لم يكن هناك مشروعات عديدة التى تساعد الشباب
ج- قد يكون هناك مشروعات عديدة التى تساعد الشباب
د- هناك مشروعات عديدة التى تساعد الشباب

4) There are a lot of issues that occupy the minds of thinkers.

أ- هناك الكثير من القضايا التى تشغل عقول المفكرين
ب- هناك بعض القضايا التى تشغل عقول المفكرين
ج- هناك الكثير من القضايا التى تشغل عقول العلماء
د- أ ،ج صحيحان

5) There have been a lot of problems in Upper Egypt.

ا- يوجد كثير من المشاكل فى صعيد مصر
ب- هناك كثير من المشاكل فى صعيد مصر
ج- قد يوجد كثير من المشاكل فى صعيد مصر
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

6) There are a lot of tries to save energy in Egypt.

أ- هناك بعض المحاولات لتوفير الطاقة فى مصر
ب- هناك الكثير من المحاولات لتوفير الطاقة فى مصر
ج-ربما يكون هناك الكثير من المحاولات لتوفير الطاقة فى مصر
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

7) Nothing is uglier than a street that empty from trees.

أ- لا يوجد شئ أكثر قبحاً من شارع خال من الأشجار
ب- هناك شئ أكثر قبحاً من شارع بدون أشجار
ج- أ ،ب صحيحان
د- لا يوجد إجابة صحيحة

24- الجمع = صفة فئة من المجتمع + the

The rich	الأغنياء	The poor	الفقراء	The blind	الأكفاء
The young	الشباب	The old	الكبار	The gifted	المتفوقين
The dumb	البكم	The deaf	الصم	The wise	الحكماء
The lost	المفقودين	The talented	الموهوبين	The crazy	المجانين

1) إن المسنين قطاع فى المجتمع لا يمكن إنكاره

a- The young are a sector in society that can't be denied.
b- the old are a sector in society that can't be denied.

c- The poor are a sector in society that can't be denied.
d- a& b are correct.

2) هل تهتم الدولة بالصم والمكفوفين

a- Did the country interest in the deaf and the blind.
b- Does the country interest in the deaf and the blind.
c- Has the country interested in the deaf and the blind.
d- a& b are correct.

3) يجب أن يمد الأغنياء يد العون للفقراء

a- The rich should help the poor
b- Rich people should give hand to poor people.
c- a& b are correct.
d- None from above.

25- يجب أن تفهم معني النص المراد ترجمته فَهْما جيدا. فمعني الكلمة يختلف من سياق إلي آخر
***تختلف الكلمة حسب سياقها في الجملة فمثلا كلمة heavy المعني الذي يتبادر إلينا هو ثقيل ولكن لها**
معاني مختلفة حسب الجملة:

heavy smoker	مدخن بشده	heavy sleep	نوم عميق
heavy rain	امطار غزيرة	heavy heart	قلب حزين
heavy meal	وجبة دسمة	heavy loss	خسارة فادحة

-العجيب قد تأتي الكلمة وعكسها حسب السياق:

-An advanced stage of negotiations.
-مرحلة متقدمة من المفاوضات

-An advanced stage of illness.
مرحلة متاخرة من المرض

1- رأيت شجرة كبيرة.
☺- I saw a big tree.

2- أري ما تراه تماما.
☺-- I totally **agree** with you.

3- أري أنك علي خطأ.
☺-- I **feel / think / believe** that you are mistaken.

1) They have studied well.

أ- لقد امتلكوا المذاكرة بجد
ب- لقد ذاكروا بجد
ج- لقد تناولوا المذاكرة بجد
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

2) لقد قامت بالطبخ منذ الرابعة

a- She has stood up to cook since 4 oclock.
b- She has based cooking since 4 o'clock.
c- She has cooked for4 hours.
d- She has cooked since 4 o'clock.

3) إنه يتناول الغداء مبكرا كل يوم

a- he takes the lunch early every day.
b- He gives lunch early everyday.

c- He has lunch early everyday.
d- He has lunch early every day.

4) He has a series disease

ا- إنه لديه مرض خطير
ب- إنه يعانى من مرض خطير
ج- إنه يعالج مرض خطير
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

5) يتوقف النجاح فى الحياة على العمل الجاد

a- Success in life stands up on hard work.
b- Success in life stops on hard work
c-. Success in life depends on hard work.
d-a & c are correct.

6) يتوقف الناس عن العمل عند الشعور بالتعب

a- people stop working when they feel tired.
b- People stand on working when they feel tired.
C - People depend on working when they feel tired.
d- a& b are correct.

7) وقفت لتحية عمى عندما جاء لزريتنا

a- I stopped greeting my uncle when he came to visit us.
b- I depended on greeting my uncle when he came to visit us.
c- I based on greeting my uncle when he came to visit us.
d- I stood up to greet my uncle when he came to visit us.

8) لم اتلقى اى رسالة إلكترونية حتى الآن

a- I haven't received any e-mail even now.
b- I haven't received any e-mail to now.
c- I haven't received any e-mails until now.
d- a& b are correct.

9) حتى الطالب الجيد لا يستطيع أن يحل هذا السؤال الصعب

a- Even the good student can't answer this difficult question.
b-Until the good student can't answer this difficult question.
c- To the good student can't answer this difficult question.
d- a& b are correct.

10) سافرت إلى الخارج حتى اتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية

a- I travelled to abroad so that I could learn English.
b- I travelled to abroad so to learn English.
c- I have travelled to abroad so to learn English.
d- a & b &c are correct.

11) Would you like to drive my new car?

أ- هل تود ان تدفعنى إلى سيارتى الجديدة؟
ب- هل تود ان تؤدى بى إلى سيارتى الجديدة؟
ج- هل تود ان تقود إلى سيارتى الجديدة؟
د- أ ،ب صحيحان

12) The addiction drove him to a life of crime and misery.

أ- لقد قاده الإدمان إلى حياة الجريمة والبؤس
ب- لقد دفعه الإدمان إلى حياة الجريمة والبؤس
ج- لقد أدى به الإدمان إلى حياة الجريمة والبؤس
د- أ ،ب ،ج جميعها صحيحة

13) The desire to make her parents proud is what drives her to succeed.

أ- الرغبة فى جعل والديها فخورين هو ما يدفعها إلى النجاح
ب- ما يدفعها إلى النجاح هو الرغبة فى جعل والديها فخورين
ج- الغريزة فى جعل والديها فخورين هو ما يدفعها إلى النجاح
د- أ ،ب صحيحين

26- استخدام (Verb to be) بشكل صحيح في الجملة الانجليزية

أ- يستخدم (Verb to be) في تكوين الأزمنـــــــة المستمرة

- He **is watching** the match (مضارع مستمـــــر)
- She was **cooking** lunch. (ماضـي مستمـــــر)
- It **has been snowing** all month long. (مضارع تام مستمر)

ب- يستخدم (Verb to be) في بناء الجملة للمجهول

- When she heard that her dog **was killed**, she burst into tears.
- We hope that the missing money **will be found** soon.

ج- يستخدم (Verb to be) كفعل أساسي عندما لا يوجد فعل في الجملة و يأتي بعده اسم أو صفة أو حرف جر و اسم.

- He is a teacher of English.
- They are talented.
- I'**m** in college at the moment.

في كل هذه الحالات ليس لــــ (Verb to be) ترجمة في اللغة العربية

- Egypt **is** rich in its natural resources. **إن مصر غنيـــــة بمواردها الطبيعية**

يمكن أن نترجم (Verb to be) باستخدام أفعال أخري مثل (يُعَد - يُعتبَـــر - يُمَثِّل...... الخ) أو باستخدام ضمير مناسب.

- Pollution is one of the most dangerous environmental problems.

- يُعَد / يعتبـــر التلوث أحد أخطر المشاكل البيئية.
- التلوث أحد أخطر المشاكل البيئية. **- التلوث هـــو أحد أخطر المشاكل البيئية.**
- يكون التلوث أحد أخطر المشاكل البيئية. **(ترجمـــة غير دقيقـــة)**

يمكن أن يترجم (Verb to be) كفعل أساسي إذا كان الكلام ماضي

- كانت الرياضيات مادتي المفضلة عندما كنت صغيرا.

- Maths **was** my favourite subject when I **was** at school.

الرياضة مفيدة	آن هوايتي المفضلة هي الاستماع إلى الموسيقى
1) Is Sport useful.	**1. My favourite hobby she listening to music**
2) Sport useful	**2. My favourite hobby listening to music**
3) Sport is useful	**3. My favourite hobby is listening to music**

1) الدكتور مجدى يعقوب مثال جيد للجراح المصرى الناجح

a- Dr. Magdi Jacoub an example good for a surgeon Egyptian successful.
b- Dr. Magdi Jacoub an example good for a successful Egyptian surgeon.
c- Dr. Magdi Jacoub a good example for a successful Egyptian surgeon.
d- a & b are correct.

2) إن المعرفة والإبتكار هما قاعدتا التقدم فى المستقبل
a- Knowledge and creativity are the two bases of progress in the future.
b- Knowledge and creativity the two bases of progress in the future.
c- Knowledge and creation are the two bases of progress in the future.
d- a & b are correct.

3) تطوير التعليم من أهم الأهداف التى تسعى الحكومة لتحقيقها
a- Developed education is from the goals that government seeks to achieve.
b- Developing education is from the aims that government seeks to achieve.
c- Developing education from the aims that government seeks to achieve.
d- a & b are correct.

4) القراءة هى مفتاح المعرفة والطريقة المثلى لتحصيل الثقافة
a- Reading it the key of knowledge and the ideal way to gain culture.
b- Reading is the key to knowledge and the ideal way to gain culture.
c- Reading is the key of knowledge and the ideal way to gain culture.
d- b&c are correct.

surgeon	جراح	serious	جاد	stability	الاستقرار
knowledge	المعرفة	attempt	يحاول - محاولة	security	الأمن
innovation	الابتكار	soaring prices	أسعار مرتفعة	factors	عوامل
be based on	قائم علي	food shortage	نقص الطعام	economic	اقتصادي
base	قاعدة	main	رئيسي	comprehensive	شامل
ceremonies	مراسم - حفلات	step	خطوة	renaissance	نهضـــة
differ	يختلف	enrich	يثري	sum	مبلغ مالي

27- الأسماء المعنوية بصفة عامة لا تأخذ the عند ترجمتها الى الانجليزية

Honour-virtue –peace-beauty-love-friendship-truth-progress-honesty

1) إن السلام مفتاح التقدم
a- The peace is the key to the progress.
b- Peace is the key to the progress.
c- Peace is the key to the progress.
d- a & b are correct.

2) إن تقدم بلادنا يعتمد على التعاون والعمل الجاد
a- The progress of our country depends on co-operation and hard work.
b- Progress of our country depends on co-operation and hard work.
c- The progress of our country depends on the co-operation and the hard work.
d- a & b are correct.

28- هناك بعض الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية بدون حرف جر و عندما نترجم على اللغة العربية نضع معها حرف جر مثل :

affect	يؤثر على	admire	يعجب بـ	celebrate	يحتفل بـ

owe	يدين بـ	feel	يشعر بـ	include	يشتمل على
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	sacrifice	يضحى بـ	join	يلتحق بـ
recognize	يتعرف على	arrest	يقبض	obtain	يحصل على
reach	يصل إلى	fear	يخاف من	admit	يعترف بـ

29- كيفية التصـــــرف مع الكلمات الصعبـــــة في الترجمـــــة:
قد تواجـــه كلمات صعبة في جملة الترجمـــة. يمكن التغلب على هذه الصعوبة كالتالي

أ- غَيِّـــر الكلمة الصعبة من اسم إلي فعل / صفة / ظرف أو العكس

مثـــــال

تعلم اللغة الانجليزية والحاسب الالى ضـــــــرورة لكل الطلبة.

من الممكن أن نغير هذه الكلمة من اسم إلي صفة (ضروري necessary) أو فعل (يضطر have to)

- Learning English and the computer is necessary for all students.

ب- استخدم كلمة تساوي الكلمة الصعبة من حيث المعني.

مثـــــال

تزخـــــر الكتب بمعلومات قيمة في كل فـــــــروع العلوم.

تذخـــــر = مليء بـ فـــــــروع = أنواع

- Books are full of valuable information on all kinds of science.

مثـــــال

العمل الجماعي يوفر الوقت و يضاعـــف الإنجاز. يضاعف = يزيـــد

- Team work saves time and increases achievement.

ج- احذف الكلمة دون ترجمتها بشرط ألا يتأثر المعني.

تعمل الدولة على تخفيض نسبـــة ثاني أكسيد الكربون بإيجاد وسائل نقل أخرى.

حذف كلمة (نسبة) لا يؤثر علي المعني

- The state tries to reduce / cut / decrease carbon dioxide by providing other means of transport.

د- إعادة صياغة الجملة بشرط ألا يتغير المعني و ذلك بتحويل التعبير المجازي إلي حقيقي.

مثـــــال

يحتاج الفقراء من الأغنياء أن يمدوا لهم يد العون و ذلك من أجل الوصول لحلول لمشاكلهم.

- The rich should **help** the poor to solve their problems.

هـ - تخمين معني الكلمة من خلال السياق الذي وردت به (في الترجمة من انجليزي إلي عربي)

- One should not learn a foreign language for a short time and then **give** it **up**. One should **carry on** learning as it is a valuable experience that **enriches** one's life.

الكلمات الموضوع تحتها خط يمكن تخمينها من خلال سياق الجملة

1) توفر الحكومة فرص عمل للشباب لكسب الرزق

a- The government saves job opportunities for youth to earn living.
b- The government provides job chances for youth to make living.
c- The government provides job opportunities for youth to earn living.
d- a & b are correct.

2) القراءة هى مفتاح المعرفة لذلك تقيم مصر معرضآ دوليا للكتاب سنويآ

a- Reading is the key of knowledge so Egypt sets up on international book fair every year.
b- Reading is the key of knowledge so Egypt sets up on international book fair every yearly.
c- The Reading is the key of knowledge so Egypt sets up on international book fair every year.
d- b&c are correct.

3) يجب علينا معاملة ذوى الإحتياجات الخاصة بطريقة تشجعهم على الإندماج فى المجتمع

a- We must treatment who with special needs in a way that encourages them to integrate into society.
b- We should treat who with special needs in a way that encourages them to integrate into society.
c- We should treat who with special needs in a way that encourages them to mix into society.
d- b&c are correct.

4) لابد من تشجيع الإستثمارات الأجنبية فى مصر من أجل النهوض بالإقتصاد المصرى

a- We must encourage foreign investments in Egypt to upgrade the Egyptian economy.
b- We must encourage foreign investments in Egypt so that upgrade the Egyptian economy.
c- We must encourage foreign investments in Egypt for upgrading the Egyptian economy.
d- a & b & c are correct.

provide	يزود - يوفر	**book fair**	معرض الكتاب	**boost**	يقوي - يعزز
opportunity	فرصة	**annually**	سنوياً	**economy**	اقتصاد
earn a living	يكسب رزقـــه	**treat**	يعامل	**rely on**	يعتمد علي
offer	يعرض	**special needs**	احتياجات خاصة	**depend on**	يعتمد علي
loan	قرض	**merge**	يدمج - يندمج	**construct**	يشيد - يبني
key to	مفتاح لـــ	**charm**	سحر - جاذبية	**flourish**	يزدهر
hold	يقيم - يعقد	**health care**	الرعاية الصحية	**destroy**	يدمر يحطم

30- تجنب دائما الترجمة الجزئية التى تؤدى إلى تحطيم الشكل السليم

ما زالنا نعانى من مشكلة البطالة .

Still suffer from problem the unemployment. (XX)

و الصحيح

We are still suffering from the problem of unemployment.

فرفش نفسك بشوية الكلمات دى

1

minister	وزير	effort	جهد
ministry	وزارة	honest	امين
Take place	يحدث	renaissance	نهضه
procedures	اجراءات	modernity	حداثه
protect	يحمي	peace	سلام
prevent	يمنع	peaceful	سلمي
protection	وقاية	against	ضد
prevention	وقايه-منع	terrorism	إرهاب
spread	ينتشر-ينشر	bear	يتحمل
Corona virus	فيروس كورونا	responsible	مسؤول
modern	حديث	responsibility	مسؤولية
witness	يشهد-شاهد	slogan	شعار
revolution	ثورة	tolerant	متسامح
society	مجتمع	intolerant	متعصب
field	مجال	tolerance	تسامح
renewable	متجدد	intolerance	التعصب
nonrenewable	غير متجدد	feeling	الشعور
resources	موارد	feelings	مشاعر
sources	مصادر	patriot	شخص وطني
Make use of	يستغل	patriotic	وطني

2

Run out	ينفذ	issue	قضيه
ideal	مثالي	home	بيت-منزل
means	وسائل	succeed	ينجح
knowledge	معرفة	crisis	أزمه
culture	ثقافه	economic	اقتصادي
experience	خبره	effect	تأثير
age	عصر	coming	قادم
era	عصر	generation	جيل
area	منطقه	road	طريق
respond	يستجيب	bridge	كوبري
call	اتصال	useful	مفيد
concern	قلق-اهتم	useless	غير مفيد
concerning	بخصوص	society	مجتمع
train	يدرب-يتدرب	take part in	يشارك في
trainer	مدرب	over come	يتغلب علي

trainee	متدرب	social	اجتماعي
late	متأخر	environment	بيئه
establish	يؤسس	follow	يتبع
build	يبني	conference	مؤتمر
construct	يشيد	crisis	ازمه

3

civilized	متحضر	co operate	يتعاون
Hard work	العمل الجاد	co operation	التعاون
drugs	مخدرات	individual	فرد
apologize	يعتذر	science fiction	خيال علمي
punish	يعاقب	obey	يطيع
harmful	ضار	disobey	يعصي
suffer	يعاني	believe	يصدق
medicine	دواء	believer	مؤمن
lazy	كسول	belief	اعتقاد
laziness	كسل	liar	كاذب
Lead to	يؤدي إلي	lair	مخبئ
obtain	يحصل علي	boil	يغلي
provide	يزود	tap	صنبور
project	مشروع	pleasure	سرور
happiness	سعادة	expectance	توقع
divine	سماوي	average	متوسط
library	مكتبة	progress	تقدم
encourage	يشجع	prosperity	رخاء – ازدهار
practise	يمارس	symphony	سيمفونيه
possible	ممكن	difference	اختلاف

4

facilities	تسهيلات	honest	امين
invest	يستثمر	dishonest	غير امين
investment	استثمار	rationalize	يرشد
investor	مستثمر	interest in	يهتم ب
power	سلطة	skillful	ماهر
save	يوفر	motorist	السائق
Seek to	يسعي لـ	estimate	يقدر
responsible	مسؤول	cell	خليه
current	حالي	on sale	معروض للبيع
addiction	إدمان	flock	متدفق
public	عام	entertainment	تسليه
opinion	رأي	solar power	الطاقه الشمسيه
terror	رعب	boot maker	صانع احذيه

terrorist	إرهابي	fluent in	لبق في
terroristic	إرهابي	robot	انسان ألي
wave	موجه	light house	منارة
occupy	يشغل	wonder	اعجوبه
drawbacks	عيوب	space man	رجل فضاء
ugly	قبيح	astronaut	رائد فضاء
empty	فارغ	satellite	قمر صناعي

5

therapy	غير طبيعي	experiment	تجربه
therabist	معالج	stage	مرحله
creativity	الابداع	vital	حيوي
base	قاعدة	vast	شاسع
wedding	الزفاف	agricultural	زراعي
agriculture	زراعه	freedom	حريه
treasure	كنز	require	يتطلب
friendly	ودود	behaviour	تصرف
launch	يطلق	imitate	يقلد
communication	اتصال	creative	ابداع
step	خطوة	essential	ضروري
Contribute to	يساهم في	cradle	مهد
branch	فرع	sacrifice	يضحي
employ	يوظف	danger	خطر
Employment	توظيف	dangerous	خطير
employable	قابل للتوظيف	laboratory	معمل
employed	موظف	strength	قوة
unemployed	عاطل	ups and downs	مطبات وصعاب
Self employed	بطاله	free	حر - مجانا
light house	منارة	freedom	حريه

6

wonder	اعجوبه	require	يتطلب
space man	رجل فضاء	behaviour	تصرف
astronaut	رائد فضاء	imitate	يقلد
satellite	قمر صناعي	creative	ابداع
experiment	تجربه	essential	ضروري
stage	مرحله	cradle	مهد
vital	حيوي	sacrifice	يضحي
vast	شاسع	danger	خطر
agriculture	زراعه	dangerous	خطير
agricultural	زراعي	laboratory	معمل
treasure	كنز	set up	يقيم

friendly	ودود	waste	يضيع – مضيعه
launch	يطلق	wastes	فضلات
communication	اتصال	cost	تكلف
step	خطوة	reclaim	يستصلح
contribute to	يساهم في	local	محلي
branch	فرع	influence	تأثير
employ	يوظف	produce	ينتج- انتاج زراعي
employment	توظيف	require	يتطلب
employable	قابل للتوظيف	receive	يستقبل

7

employed	موظف	depend on	يعتمد علي
unemployed	عاطل	outstanding	بارز
self employed	بطاله	invent	يخترع
strong	قوي	relieve	يخفف
strength	قوة	compete	ينافس
ups and downs	مطبات وصعاب	competition	منافسه
free	حر - مجانا	abolish	يزيل
employable	قابل للتوظيف	shadow	ظل
employed	موظف	snack	وجبه سريعه
unemployed	عاطل	plan	يخطط
self employed	بطاله	serve	يخدم
strong	قوي	humanity	البشريه
strength	قوة	safe	آمن
ups and downs	مطبات وصعاب	safety	آمان
free	حر - مجانا	atom	ذرة
atomic	ذري	important	هام
double edged	ذو حدين	look after	يعتني ب
weapon	سلاح	principle	مبدأ
blessing	نعمه	economy	اقتصاد
disaster	كارثه	foundation	أساس

8

carry out	ينفذ	soul	روح
propaganda	دعايه	purify	ينقي
first-class	درجه اولي	consider	يعتبر
spring	ينوع	form	يكون
reconstruct	يعيد بناء	invade	يغزو
solidarity	تضامن	support	يؤيد
immigrate	يهاجر	heritage	تراث
continuous	مستمر	shade	ظل

achieve	يحقق	purify	ينقي
rural	ريفي	give off	يبعث
urban	حضري	spread	ينشر
the country	الريف	satellite	قمر صناعي
limit	حد	mass media	اعلام
limited	محدود	temporary	مؤقت
income	دخل	permanent	دائم
staff	طاقم عمل	fascinate	يبهر
stamp	طابع	fascinated	منبهر
stamp out	يزيل	fascinating	مبهر
illiteracy	الامية	heritage	تراث
acquire	يكتسب	inheritance	ميراث
effective	فعال	approval	استحسان
percentage	نسبه مئويه		

زود حصيلتك اللغوية

(1)

the press	الصحافة	institute	يؤسس	create	يخلق
vital	حيوي	institute	مؤسسة	developing	نام
role	دور	giant	ضخم	developed	متقدم
public	عام	project	مشروع	careless	مهمل
opinion	رأى	article	مقال	carelessness	اهمال
government	حكومة	famous	مشهور	organize	ينظم
govern	يحكم	quality	جودة	competition	مسابقة
set up	يؤسس	quality	نوعية	poet	شاعر
establish	يؤسس	quantity	كمية	poetry	شعر
institute	معهد	population	سكان	poem	قصيدة

(2)

mass media	الإعلام	develop	ينمى	gift	هبة/نعمة
parents	الآباء	look after	يعتنى ب	source	مصدر
manners	أخلاق	cradle	مهد	human	بشرى
accompany	يصطحب	dangerous	خطير	knowledge	معرفة
attend	يحضر	cleanliness	النظافة	proud of	فخور
explain	يشرح	extremely	للغاية	industry	صناعة
achieve	يحقق	society	مجتمع	base	قاعدة
peace	سلام	efficient	كفء	root	اصل / جذر /اساس
globe	عالم	ancient	قديم	quiet	هادىء
global	عالمى	modest	متواضع	quite	الى حد ما
globalization	عولمة	polite	مؤدب	quit	يترك

(3)

brush	يغسل بالفرشاة	exert	يبذل	tourist	سائح

follow	يتبع	effort	جهد	tourism	سياحة
rules	قواعد	ambition	طموح	report	تقرير
traffic	مرور	ambitious	طموح	intelligent	ذكى
the talented	الموهوبين	terror	رعب	officer	ضابط
patience	الصبر	terrorist	شخص إرهابي	escape	يهرب
face	وجه / يواجه	terroristic	إرهابي	duty	واجب
spare time	وقت الفراغ	terrorism	إرهاب	steal	يسرق
practise	يمارس	wicked	شرير	manager	مدير
useful	مفيد	plan	خطة / يخطط	occupation	احتلال

(4)					
run out	ينفذ	agricultural	زراعي	championship	بطولة
run out of	ينفذ من	economy	اقتصاد	encourage	يشجع
Conditions	ظروف	reclaim	يستصلح	affect	يؤثر على
climatic	مناخي	imprison	يسجن	effect	تأثير
pollute	يلوث	apply	يطبق	trust	يثق في
pollution	تلوث	the law	القانون	religion	دين
be held	يقام	culture	الثقافة	religious	ديني
heritage	تراث	knowledge	معرفة	challenge	تحدى
interesting	شيق	improve	يحسن	attract	يجذب
industrial	صناعي	level	مستوى	attraction	جذب

(5)					
backbone	عمود فقرى	fresh	عذب /نقى /طازج	environment	بيئة
cancel	يلغى	humanity	بشرية	environmental	بيئي
satellite	قمر صناعي	deal with	يتعامل مع	miracle	معجزة
underground	جوفي	member	عضو	talent	موهبة
solve	يحل	participate	يشارك فى	prove	يثبت
special	خاص	pass	ينتقل	communication	اتصال
standard of living	مستوى المعيشة	infectious	معدى / ملوث	due to	وفقا لـ
income	دخل	infected	مصاب/متلوث	reduce	يقلل
abroad	بالخارج	lack	نقص	welfare	رفاهية
park	منتزه	slight	طفيف	progress	تقدم

(6)					
respect	يحترم	allow	يسمح	equipment	أجهزة
produce	ينتج	public	عام	complicated	معقد
producer	منتج	tolerant	متسامح	branch	فرع
production	إنتاج	retire	يعتزل	science	علم/علوم
a timing bomb	قنبلة موقوتة	perform	يؤدى	scientific	علمي
major	ضخم	creativity	الإبداع	ignorance	جهل
policy	سياسة	generosity	كرم	unemployment	بطالة
attractions	مفاتن	hospitality	كرم الضيافة	factors	عوامل
acquire	يكتسب	lack	نقص	crime	جريمة
conversation	حوار	spread	انتشار	society	مجتمع

(7)					
local	محلى	invest	يستثمر	bring about	يحدث

national قومي	investment استثمار	right حق
international دولي	investor مستثمر	peaceful سلمى
universal كونى	civilization حضارة	purpose غرض
cooperative متعاون	civilized متحضر	boast يتفاخر
the disabled العجزة	civil مدنى	reject يبغض
the handicapped المعاقين	fertility خصوبة	violence عنف
grant يمنح/يهب	fertilizer مخصب	innocent بريء
blessings نعم	fertile خصب	innocence براءة
peace سلام	aware of على دراية بـ	feed يطعم

(8)		
youth شباب	smart car سيارة ذكية	flock to يفد إلى
opportunity فرصة	parking الركن / الانتظار	reclaim يستصلح
process عملية	available متاح	reclamation استصلاح
operation عملية جراحية	save from ينقذ من	vast واسع
graduate يتخرج /خريج	troubles مشاكل	nation أمة
decide يقرر	avoid يتجنب	cope with يساير
decision قرار	finance يمول	honest أمين
daily يومى	financial مالي	reward يكافئ
features سمات	information معلومات	renew يجدد
unpleasant غير سار	influence تأثير / يؤثر	motivate يدفع /يحفز

(9)		
give up يقلع	customs عادات جماعية	energy طاقة
loyal محلى	habit عادة فردية	bring in يجلب
dream حلم	traditions تقاليد	**hard currency** عملة صعبة
prosperity ازدهار	people أفراد/ شعب	motherland وطن
prosper يزدهر	evil شر	harmful ضار
danger خطورة/خطر	teamwork عمل جماعي	Muslim مسلم
make use يستغل	complain يشكو	Christian مسيحي
right حق	criticize ينتقد	relax يسترخى
respect يحترم/احترام	prepare يعد	consider يعتبر
failure فشل	generation جيل	wonder أعجوبة

(10)		
seat belt حزام الأمان	witness شاهد	infection عدوى/إصابة
put off يؤجل	achievement إنجاز	pronounce ينطق
thinker مفكر	literature ادب	outbreak تفشى/ انتشار
sacrifice يضحى	joy متعة /سرور	field حقل
defend يدافع	enrich يثرى	minister وزير
defense دفاع	volunteer يتطوع	ministry وزارة
forecast يتنبأ	charity جمعية خيرية	unite يتحد
vacancy وظيفة شاغرة	sanitation صحة عامة	surround يحيط
astronaut رائد فضاء	hygiene نظافة شخصية	ignore يتجاهل
century قرن	conceited مغرور	unity اتحاد

1-يعتبر نهر النيل مصدرا للرخاء والتقدم

a- The river Nile is consider a source of prosperity of progress.
b- The Nile considers a source of prosperity and progress.
c- The river Nile is considered a source of progress and prosperity.
d- We considered the Nile a source of prosperity and progress.

2- يعانى كثير من الناس من الفقر والجوع

a- A lot of people are suffered from poverty and hunger.
b- A lot of people suffer from poverty and hunger.
c- Many people suffer from poverty and hunger.
d- b& c are correct.

3- يزور السياح مصر كل عام

a- Tourists visit Egypt every year.
b- Tourists are visiting Egypt every year.
c- Tourists are visited Egypt every year.
d- b& c are correct.

4- تمكننا اللغة الإنجليزية فى قراءة القصص الأجنبية

a- English enable us to read foreign stories.
b- English enables us to read foreigner stories.
c- English enables us to read foreign stories.
d- English enables us of reading foreign stories.

5- إن المعلم هو حجر الزاوية فى العملية التعليمية

a- The teacher is the corner stone in the process education.
b- The teacher is the turning stone in the education process.
c- The teacher is the corner stone in the educational process.
d- a & b are correct.

6- إن مصر هبة النيل ومهد الحضارة

a- Egypt is the gift of the Nile and the cradle of civilization.
b- Egypt is the prize of the Nile and the cradle of civilization.
c- Egypt is the gift of the Nile and the cradle of civilization.
d- Egypt is Heba of the Nile and the cradle of civilization.

7- تنبذ كل الأديان الإرهاب وتنادى بالتسامح بين الناس

a- All religions call for terrorism and reject tolerance among people.
b- All religious call for tolerance and reject terrorism.
c- All religions reject terrorism and call for tolerance among people.
d- Some religions reject terrorism and call for tolerance among people.

8- إن تطوير الصناعة هو طريقنا الوحيد لتحقيق التقدم

a- Developing industry is our way only to achieve progress.
b- Development industry is our only way to achieve progress.
c- Developing agriculture is our only way to achieve progress.
d- Developing industry is our only way to achieve progress.

9- تعلمنا الرياضة التعاون والعمل الجماعى

a- sport learns us cooperation and teamwork.
b- Sport teaches us co-operation and teamwork.

c- Sport teach us cooperation and teamwork.
d- Sport teaches us cooperative and teamwork .

10- نأمل أن يكتشف العلماء علاج لفيروس كورونا فى المستقبل القريب

a- we hope that scientists will discover a cure for coronavirus in the near future.
b- We hope which scientists discover a cure for corona virus in the near future.

1- Now we live in the age of communications and information technology.

أ- إننا نعيش فى قرن الإتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات
ب – إننا نعيش فى عصر التواصل والمعلومات التكنولوجية
ج- إننا نعيش فى عصر الاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات
د- إننا لا نعيش نعيش فى عصر الاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

2- Infectious diseases are more common in developing countries.

أ- إن الأمراض المعدية أكثر إنتشاراً فى الدول المتقدمه
ب- إن الأمراض المعدية أكثر إنتشاراً فى الدول النامية
ج- إن الأمراض المزمنة أكثر انتشاراً فى الدول النامية
د- إن الأمراض الوبائية أكثر إنتشاراً فى الدول النامية

3- We should increase exports and decrease imports to achieve progress.

أ- لابد أن نزيد الواردت ونقلل من الصادرات لكى نحقق التقدم
ب- لابد أن نوفر الواردات ونزيد الصادرات لكى نحقق التقدم
ج- لابد أن نساوى الصادرات والواردات لكى نحقق التقدم
د- لابد أن نزيد من الصادرات ونقلل الواردات لكى نحقق التقدم

4- Education is the base of the progress of nations.

أ- إن التربية هى أساس سرعة التقدم
ب- إن التعليم هو أساس تقدم الشعوب
ج- إن التعليم هو رأس تقدم الشعوب
د- ليس التعليم هو أساس تقدم الشعوب

5- Modern inventions enable us to lead a better and more comfortable life.

أ- تمكنا المخترعات الحديثة من أن نحيا حياة أفضل وأكثر راحة
ب- لا تمكنا المخترعات الحديثة من أن نحيا حياه أفضل وأكثر راحة
ج- تمكنا الاختراعات القديمة من أن نحيا حياة أفضل وأكثر راحة
د- قد تمكنا الاختراعات الحديثة من أنحيا حياة أفضل وأكثر راحة

6- Success in life depends on patience and hardworking.

أ- يعتمد النجاح فى الحياة على المرض والعمل الشاق
ب- قد يعتمد النجاح فى الحياة على الصبر والعمل الجاد
ج- يعتمد النجاح فى الحياة على الصبر والعمل الشاق
د- يعتمد النجاح فى الحياة على الصبر والعمل الجاد

7- The government does its best to develop all sectors

أ- تصنع الحكومه الأفضل لكى تطور كل القطاعات
ب- تنمى الحكومه كل القطاعات فى الصناعة
ج- تبذل الحكومة قصارى جهدها لكى تطور كل القطاعات
د- تبذل الحكومة قصارى جهدها لكى تطور كل الصناعات

8- We hope that Egypt will become a pioneer in a lot of fields.

أ- إننا نأمل أن تكون مصر صاحبة كثير من القطاعات

ب- نأمل أن تكون مصر مشاركة فى كل القطاعات
ج- نتمنى أن تكون مصر لها دور فى كثير من المجالات
د- نأمل أن تكون مصر رائدة فى كثير من المجالات

9- We live in the age of the internet and information technology.

أ-نعيش فى عصر اللانترنت وتكنولوجيا المعلومات
ب- نعيش فى عصر معلومات تكنولوجية وليس الانترنت
ج- قد نعيش فى عصر الانترنت وتكنولوجيا المعلومات
د- لقد عشنا فى عصر الانترنت وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

10- You have the right to express your opinion but you must respect others.

أ- ليس لديك الحق فى أن تعبر عن رأيك وينبغى أن تحترم الآخرين
ب- هل لديك الحق فى التعبير عن رأيك وتحترم الآخرين
ج- إكتسب حقك فى التعبير عن رأيك ولكن لابد أن تحترم الآخرين
د- لديك الحق فى التعبير عت رايك ولكن لابد أن تحترم الآخرين

Homework (1)

Translate into English

1- المدرسة جميلة	☯..
2- الكتاب أفضل صديق	☯..
3- أرسلت إلى صديقى خطاب بالأمس.	☯..
4- ذهبنا إلى السوق الجمعة الماضية .	☯..
5- يجب أن نذاكر بجد .	☯..
6- سافر عمى إلى لندن الصيف الماضى .	☯..
7- إن القراءة مفيدة فهى تزيد معلوماتنا	☯..
8- على كل طالب أن يعمل بجد	☯..
9- يجب أن نطيع والدينا ونحترم معلمينا	☯..
10-ذهبت إلى شاطئ البحر وقضيت هناك أسبوعا.	☯..
11-أرسل لى صديق برقية فى عيد ميلادى	☯..
12-هل أستطيع أن استخدم تيلفونك المحمول من فضلك .	☯..
13--نجيب محفوظ من أعظم كتاب العلم .	☯..
14--نصحنى الدكتور ألا أغادر السرير لمدة أسبوع.	☯..
15--يذهب الطلاب إلى المكتبة للقراءة	☯..

Translate into Arabic:-

16- It would be really wrong to believe liars.. ☯
17- Do not eat tinned food if the tin looks swollen.. ☯
18- It took him a very long time to learn French... ☯
19- You should always boil tap water before you drink it.. ☯
20- The children get a lot of pleasure out of computer games.................................. ☯
21- The average life expectancy used to be about 60 years old. ....☯
22- Man is free by nature , and freedom is his first and dearest thing. It gives him the right to think, as he likes. .... ☯
23- A good citizen is the one who does his best to achieve progress and prosperity to his country. ....☯
24- The family was poor and wore يرتدون old clothes and they did not have much to eat even their cat was thin. ....☯
25- When you don’t know the meaning of a word, you look it up in the dictionary.

☯ ....

26- Although Beethoven was deaf, he composeda lot of wonderful symphonies

☯ ....

27- Fruits have big differences in colour, shape and taste. However, they are all tasty لذيذ and useful to our health.

☯ ....

28- "I can't sell this fruit as it is rotten ," said the honest fruit seller.

☯ ....

29- "All right, I promise not to make bad friends again, dad." said the son.

☯ ....

30- We should be very careful about the food we eat and the water we drink.

☯ ....

Homework 2

Translate into English

31- يجب علي الاغنياء مساعدة الفقراء.

☯ ....

32- يعيش اخي في القاهرة منذ ان تزوج.

☯ ....

33- سيارتي تعطلت . هل يمكنك اصلاحها؟

☯ ....

34- تستخدم الأقمار الصناعية للتنبؤ بالطقس .

☯ ....

35- تزودنا المكتبة بالمعرفة فى شتى المجالات .

☯ ....

36- كان شجاعاً لدرجة أنه اعتمد على نفسه فقط .

☯ ....

37- أفضل القراءة على مشاهدة التيلفزيون .

☯ ....

38- يجب أن نزيد الإنتاج ونرشد الإستهلاك .

☯ ....

39- المدرسة بيتى .

☯ ....

40- لقد فهمت كل ما قاله.

☯ ....

41- - مدرستى جديدة ونظيفة ومتطورة.

☯ ....

42- - تهتم الدولة بالتعليم .

☯ ....

43- الشباب هم أمل الأمة.

☯ ....

44- إن مصر غنية بشبابها .

☯ ....

45- أصبح الكمبيوتر هاماً فى حياتنا اليومية الحديثة .

☯ ....

Translate into Arabic

46- The family was poor and wore old clothes and they did not have much to eat even their cat was thin.

☯ ....

47- Thanks to X-ray, doctors can take photographs of the inside of the human body.

☯ ....

48- The secretary is very efficient. She does her work exactly well and is skilful at using the computer.

☯ ....

49- Because the witness decided that the motorist was responsible for the accident, he was punished.

☯ ....

50- Experts estimate that cars powered by fuel cells may be on sale by the year 2025.

☯ ....

51- Some time in the future, we will need a new form of energy because the world's supplies of oil will dry up .

☯ ....

52- Scientists help improve people's lives and solve problems all over the world.

☯ ....

53- Tell me who your friends are, I tell you what you are or as the proverb says "Birds of feather flocks together".

☯ ....

54- Television is a great invention. It is a good means of culture , knowledge , and entertainment.

☯ ....

Homework (3)

Translate into English

55- أصبح الكمبيوتر هاماً فى حياتنا اليومية الحديثة .

☯ ....

56- تستخدم الطاقة الشمسية في المنازل و المصانع .

☯ ....

57- عمل صانع الاحذية طوال الليل ليحافظ علي وعده .

☯ ....

58- سيحضر ابن عمي الي منزلنا و سيتناول العشاء معنا.

☯ ....

59- على المتقدمين للوظيفة أن يكونوا طلقاء فى الإنجليزية .

☯ ....

60- سيقوم الإنسان الآلى بأعمال كثيرة فى المستقبل القريب.

☯ ....

61- إن الأهرامات ومنارة الإسكندرية من عجائب الدنيا السبع.

☯ ....

62- لقد زودت وزارة التربية والتعليم المدارس بأجهزة كمبيوتر .

☯ ....

63- المكتبات المدرسية لها أهمية عظيمة فى التعليم الحديث .

☯ ....

64-يقوم رجال الفضاء بتجارب علمية بواسطة الأقمار الصناعية .

☯...

65-يُدرّس الحاسب الآلى لجميع الطلاب فى كل مراحل التعليم .

☯...

66-اعتقد أن تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر موضوع حيوى هذه الأيام .

☯...

67-أنواع كثيرة من البنزين تسبب تدميراً للمخ عند الأطفال .

☯...

68-تبذل الحكومة جهدها لتحول مساحات شاسعة من الصحراء إلى أراضى زراعية .

☯...

69-يبذل العلماء جهودا كبيرة لخدمة الإنسانية .

☯...

Translate into Arabic

70- Egypt is full of treasures . It has also fine weather. Moreover, the Egyptians are friendly.

....☯

71- Egypt is the first Arab country to launch a communication satellite. It is a big step forward for the Egyptians.

....☯

72- School libraries contribute a lot to the development of our children's minds . They provide them with all branches of knowledge.

....☯

73- The government must exert great efforts to find work for unemployed people, because unemployment is the cause of many crimes

....☯

74-A good friend is a source of strength that keeps you going through all ups and downs of life

....☯

75-Always do right. this will please some people and astonish the rest

....☯.

76-awareness should be spread among citizens to make great efforts to reduce pollution.

....☯

77-Be free and respect others' freedom.

....☯

78-Being a good citizen requires a lot of civilized behaviour

....☯

79-Children learn good habits buy imitating of their elders.

....☯

80-Creative thinking is essential for success in life.

....

81-Don't cry over spilt milk.

....

82-Egypt is one of the earliest cradles of human civilization.

....

83-Everyone has a right to express their opinion freely and take part in the social life.

....

84-Experts believe that solar energy may have replaced oil by the 2050

....

85-Good citizens are ready to Sacrifice their lives when their your country is in danger.

....

Homework (4)

86-يزود العلماء المصريين في الخارج بلدهم بالاكتشافات العلمية.

....

87- شاهدت التليفزيون بعد أن انتهيت من عمل الواجب المنزلي.

....

88- لقد قمنا بتجربة علمية في المعمل الأسبوع الماضي.

....

89- يساعد استخدام الطاقة الشمسية في القضاء على التلوث.

....

90- لقد عوقب الحراس لعدم أمانتهم .

....

91- إن أهم ما يميز الإنسان المتحضر هو التسامح.

....

92- يحاول المهندسون إنتاج سيارة تسير بالطاقة الكهربية .

....

93- تقام مشاريع ضخمة في مصر لرفاهية الشعب.

....

94- اعتقد إن التليفون كان أهم اختراع في القرن الماضي.

....

95- لقد شاهدنا ثورة طبية في أواخر القرن الماضي.

....

96- تعطى المدارس اهتماما كبيرا للانشطة المدرسية مثل القراءة والموسيقى.

....

97- لا يجب أن يلقى الناس بالمخلفات في الشوارع أو في مياه النيل.

....

98- -يجب أن تزاول الرياضة لكي تحافظ على صحتك.

....

99- سوف يستخدم الإنسان مصادر عديدة للطاقة فى المستقبل القريب.

....

100- سوف يقوم الناس بالتسوق باستخدام الكمبيوتر المنزلي فى المستقبل القريب.

Translate into Arabic

101- The government does its best to enable the Egyptian citizen to face the rising cost of living.

....

102- The government makes a great effort to reclaim part of the desert and change it into green fields to provide food security for every citizen.

....

103- The government encourages local industries so that we can do without a lot of imports which need hard currency.

....

104- Television has a great influence on children .So it must increase their culture in a simple and interesting way.

....

105- The government is trying to provide the people with what they need in every way. This requires the increase of production and birth control.

....

106- The noise which is caused by modern civilization has a bad effect on our hearing.

....

107- We mustn't disturb patients or students who study their lessons by keeping quiet.

....

108- Doctors have proved that those who don't smoke at all live a longer and healthier life. So, the number of those who smoke has greatly decreased.

....

109- Writers and scientists receive valuable prizes every year in a great ceremony. The president attends it to give them their prizes.

....

110- Interest in education and science has become one of the most important aims that the Arab Republic of Egypt tries to achieve.

....

111- The government carries out a lot of projects to solve the problem of public transport in Cairo.

....

112- Modern means of transport help trade to grow and flourish.

....

113- We have to learn how to live with other people. Every individual differs from others in many aspects.

....

114- The nuclear power is used in the fields of medicine industry, agriculture and generating electricity.

....

115- Television has become a means of spreading knowledge. Both the old and the young enjoy watching it.

....

Homework (5)

Translate into English

116- إن التكنولوجيا الحديثة لها دورا حيويا في حياتنا.

....

117- يعتمد كل التقدم في المستقبل على السلام فالحرب تلتهم ثروة وطاقة الإنسان.

....

118- يبلغ متوسط العمر في أوربا خمس وسبعون عاما.

....

119- تشمل الزراعة الحديثة استخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة لإنتاج مزيد من المحاصيل .

....

120- تساعد التكنولوجيا الحديثة الدول على صنع تقدم حقيقي في جميع المجالات.

....

121- تستخدم الأقمار الصناعية في اكتشاف المياه الجوفية والمعادن والبترول .

....

122- في كل عام يأتي السياح الى مصر ليتمتعوا بالجو الجميل في الشتاء .

....

123- تبنى المدارس والجامعات في كل المحافظات لتوفر تعليم مناسب لجميع المصريين .

....

124- تتطلع جميع شعوب العالم الى العيش معا في حب وسلام .

....

125- اصنع ما شئت ، لكن لا تؤذي الآخرين .

....

126- هل تقوم بأعمال مفيدة في وقت فراغك ؟

....

127- تغسل أسنانك بالفرشاة مرتين يوميا ؟

....

128- كيف تمكن قدماء المصريين من بناء الأهرامات ؟



....

129- لماذا تضيع وقتك فيما لا يفيد ؟

....

130- كم مره تمارس الرياضة أسبوعيا ؟

....

131- Over-population is a problem that faces all developing countries. It hampers their progress especially when their natural resources are limited.

....

132- Increasing production and improving is quality are the only way to achieve an income which helps to raise the standard of living.

....

133- The Suez Canal is the greatest water way between East ant West. It has become an important source of national income.

....

134- Honesty comes at the top of the outstanding characteristics of a virtuous man.

....

135- Modern inventions enable us to lead a better and more comfortable life.

....

136- Social justice is the basic condition for peace and stability.

....

137- 25- Giving up bad habits needs a strong will.

....

138- 26- He is fond of listening to music because it expresses human feelings.

....

139- The Egyptian woman has got all her rights. She stands on equal footing with man in all fields of life.

....

140- Birth control is the best means of solving the over-population problem in Egypt and people should respond to this call at once.

....

141- Sports and games strengthen our bodies and refresh our minds and teach us co-operation patience and love of our country.

....

142- Atomic energy is a source of good to man if it is well.

....

143- The government is trying to relieve the sufferings of people by all means. People must work to increase production.

....

144- Competitions are held among students every year to encourage them to make progress.

....

145- Egypt is trying to realize peace and solve international problems by peaceful means to abolish the shadow of war.

....

Homework (6)

146- يتم إنشاء المكتبات العامة في كل مكان لتشجيع أفراد الأسرة على القراءة .

....

147- يحذر الأطباء الناس من التدخين لانه السبب في كثير من الأمراض .

....

148- لم ينجح العلماء حتى يومنا هذا في ايجاد علاج لبعض الامراض .

....

149- في القريب سوف تساعدنا التكنولوجيا على قيادة السيارات بأمان أكثر .

....

150- في بعض المنازل الحديثة تستخدم الطاقة الشمسية في تسخين المياه .

....

151- قد قام السد العالي لحماية مصر من الفيضانات ووفر المياه لوقت الحاجه .

....

152- لن تتحقق أهدافك دون ان تعمل بجد .

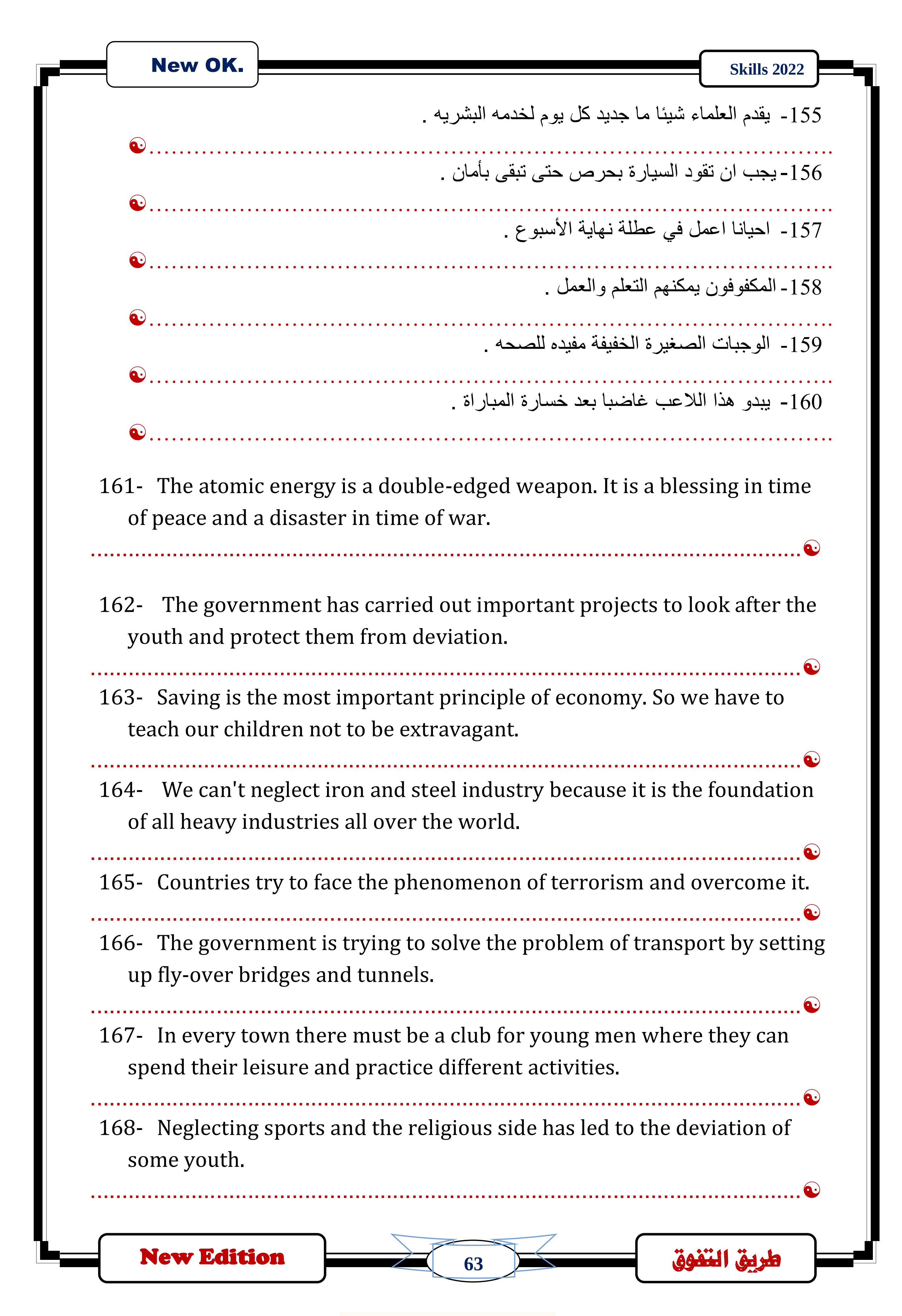
....

153- لقد حان وقت العمل الجاد من أجل بناء مستقبل وطننا العظيم .

....

154- العلم الحديث و التخطيط الجيد ضروريان من أجل حياة أفضل .

....



155- يقدم العلماء شيئا ما جديد كل يوم لخدمه البشريه .

☯..

156- يجب ان تقود السيارة بحرص حتى تبقى بأمان .

☯..

157- احيانا اعمل في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع .

☯..

158- المكفوفون يمكنهم التعلم والعمل .

☯..

159- الوجبات الصغيرة الخفيفة مفيده للصحه .

☯..

160- يبدو هذا اللاعب غاضبا بعد خسارة المباراة .

☯..

161- The atomic energy is a double-edged weapon. It is a blessing in time of peace and a disaster in time of war.

....☯

162- The government has carried out important projects to look after the youth and protect them from deviation.

....☯

163- Saving is the most important principle of economy. So we have to teach our children not to be extravagant.

....☯

164- We can't neglect iron and steel industry because it is the foundation of all heavy industries all over the world.

....☯

165- Countries try to face the phenomenon of terrorism and overcome it.

....☯

166- The government is trying to solve the problem of transport by setting up fly-over bridges and tunnels.

....☯

167- In every town there must be a club for young men where they can spend their leisure and practice different activities.

....☯

168- Neglecting sports and the religious side has led to the deviation of some youth.

....☯

169- The state pays great attention to sport as it believes that they are the best means to protect youth from deviation.

....

170- The government is interested in setting up public gardens and parks all over the capital as they are the only out-let for the people.

....

171- Tourism is considered one of the most main sources of national income. So every country tries to make the essential propaganda to attract tourists as many as possible.

....

172- We have to deepen in the souls of our sons the feeling of belonging to their country.

....

173- Egypt is considered a first-class tourist country. It has fine weather both in summer and in winter. It has springs and sand that can help in curing some diseases, that is in addition to its wonderful monuments.

....

174- Industry is the best means of progress and achieving the comprehensive renaissance.

....

175- The High Dam helped to protect Egypt from (against) the dangers of drought from which some African countries suffered.

....

176- Public libraries play a main part in spreading culture. So, there must be a public library in every area so that everyone increases his general knowledge.

....

177- The reconstruction of the new cities will contribute to find a practical solution for our economic problems.

....

178- Reading is the key to knowledge and hard work is the way to happiness.

....

179- Tourists come to Egypt to enjoy seeing the old pharaonic temples, the museums and the historic places.

....

180- Children are the hope of the country, its future and its human investment, and that is why Egypt takes care of children.

☯..

Homework (7)

181-العمل هو سر الحياه ، و النجاح في العمل هو السعادة .

☯..

182-أن زراعة الصحراء شيء ضروري لتوفير الغذاء .

☯..

183-ان مصر بحاجه الى جهود الشباب الأمناء فى بناء نهضتها الحديثة

☯..

184--إن التضامن العربى الوسيلة الفعالة لمواجهة التحديات

☯..

185-يجب أن يعرف العالم بأسره أن مصر بلد محب للسلام و ضد الارهاب

☯..

186-علينا بترشيد استخدام المياه العذبة و الا سنواجه ظمأ مستقبلا

☯..

187--لقد نجحت مصر في حل الأزمة الاقتصادية و سيكون لهذا أثرا طيبا على مستقبل الأجيال القادمة

☯..

188--تساعد الطرق و الكباري في جعل مصر بلدا جيده و سيكون هذا مفيد لا طفالنا و أحفادنا

☯..

189--على كل فرد في مجتمعنا أن يشارك في تحمل المسئولية للتغلب على مشاكلنا الاجتماعية و الاقتصادية و البيئية

☯..

190--تبذل الحكومة اقصى جهدها لا يجاد فرص عمل للشباب و بناء مساكن لهم

☯..

191--لقد حققت مصر كثيرا من الإنجازات عبر السنين

☯..

192--لقد أصبح من الصعب أ ن نتحمل تكلفه المعيشة

☯..

193-يجب أن نعتبر المال وسيلة لا غاية بعنى اخر يجب ألا يجمع المال فقط بل يستثمر فى مشروعات مفيدة.

☯..

194-من مشاكل العصر الحديث هجرة عمال الريف للعمل والاقامة فى المدينة.

☯..

195-يعد انشاء الكثير من مكتبات الأطفال خطوة نحو اثراء ثقافة الطفل.

☯..

196- Continuous rise in prices affects directly the life of many especially those whose income is limited.

....

197- Some people believe that television is a cheap source of entertainment and education while others think it is a waste of time.

....

198- The aim of education is to teach pupils how to acquire information for themselves and not only to stuff their minds with it.

....

199- The computer has become important in our modern life and its use has greatly grown in various spheres.

....

200- Investment of savings in banks helps the state to carry out important projects and benefits the investor.

....

201- More efforts must be exerted to stamp out illiteracy which is considered an insult to our country.

....

202- Our youth travel abroad to acquire experience, knowledge and information that benefit them in their future.

....

203- The press plays an important role in our country in forming public awareness and an effective public opinion.

....

204- Egyptian products began to invade world markets and receive great welcome and wide approval.

....

205- Health is the most precious thing in life. The sick person is unable to produce or support his family. Therefore, take care of your health.

....

206- Scientists hope to find out sources of energy other than oil and coal whose reserves are running out very rapidly.

....

207- Egypt is rich in fascinating nature, wonderful weather, beautiful scenery and great modern heritage.

....

208- It is the duty of developed countries to help developing countries so that the world will live in permanent peace.

....

209- Thanks to mass media and satellites, the whole world has become one unit.

....

210- The responsibility of every Egyptian to wards trees and flowers is great. This is because they reduce the percentage of environmental pollution.

....

211- Trees give us shade and purify the air as they give off oxygen by day. That's why we should do our best to spread the green colour all over our cities.

....

212- We cannot cope with developed countries unless we use the computer in all fields of life.

....

213- We cannot make real progress unless we use modern technology in all fields of production.

....

214- Terrorism is a danger that threatens the whole world.

....

215- Egypt will ever remain a safe country whatever happens.

....

كلمات متخصصة تفيد في الترجمة

Tourism

tourist	سائح	eco-tourism	سياحة بيئية
season	موسم	witness	شاهد
tourist class	درجة سياحة	package tour	رحلة متكاملة
tourist agency	وكالة سفريات	travel agent	وكيل سفريات
Conducted tour	جولة بمرشد	sights	معالم سياحية
remains	أثار ، بقايا	monuments	اثار
museum	متحف	wonders	عجائب
residence permit	تصريح إقامة	tomb	مقبرة
propaganda	دعاية	archaeology	علم الأثار
civilization	حضارة	welfare	رفاهية
baggage \luggage	أمتعة	resource	مورد
attract	يجذب	journey	رحلة
attractive	جذاب	charming	ساحر
attraction	جذب	advertise	يقلل
attractions	مفاتن	suburb	ضاحية
accommodation	إقامة	aliens' department	قسم رعاية الأجانب
destination	مقصد ،اتجاه	afferent	متدفق ،وافر
chalets	شاليهات	entry visa	تأشيرة دخول
resort	مصيف ، منتجع	surplus	فائض
brochure	دليل السياح	flight	رحلة جوية
vacation	أجازه	mass tourism	سياحة جماعية
voyage	رحلة بحرية	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية

sport الرياضة

physical education	تربية بدنية	swimming pool	**حمام سباحة**
physical fitness	لياقة بدنية	organization	منظمة
sports center	مركز رياضي	fair play	اللعب النظيف
outdoor sports	رياضات خارجية	score	يحرز
muscles	عضلات	competitor	منافس
national team	فريق قومي	competition	منافسة
athlete	لاعب قوى	tournament	دوري
athletics	العاب قوى	amateur	هاو
professional	محترف	passenger	راكب
departure	رحيل	queue	طابور
deck	سطح السفينة	seasick	دوار البحر
activities	أنشطة	indoor sports	رياضات داخلية

crowd	جمهور	trainer	مدرب
supporters	مشجعون	trainee	متدرب
compete	يتنافس	winner	فائز

Economy – اقتصاد Industry صناعة

economic	اقتصادي	capitalism	رأسماليه
economize	يقتصد	budget	ميزانية
capital	راس مال	finance	يمول ،مالية
industry	صناعة	industrial	صناعي
manufacture	يصنع	products	منتجات
facilities	تسهيلات	living conditions	ظروف معيشية
self-reliance	الاعتماد على النفس	consume	يستهلك
self-discipline	تهذيب النفس	consumer	مستهلك
famine	مجاعة	consumption	استهلاك
reclaim	يستصلح	pension	معاش
bargain	صفقة	ripe	ناضج
common	شائع	ripen	ينضج
trends	اتجاهات	firm	شركة
dam	سد	ensure	يؤمن
low income brackets	فئات محدودي الدخل	caravans	قوافل
self-sacrifice	التضحية بالذات	harvest	حصاد
export	يصدر	private sector	قطاع خاص
exports	صادرات	invest	يستثمر
reclamation	استصلاح	investor	مستثمر
malnutrition	سوء التغذية	investment	استثمار
yield	محصول	obstacles	عقبات
irrigate	يروي	public sector	قطاع عام
irrigation	ري	import	يستورد
pesticide	مبيد للآفات	imports	واردات

Science العلوم

scientific	علمي	imagination	خيال
scientific research	بحث علمي	imaginative	خيالي
instructions	تعليمات	moral	مغزي\أخلاقي
opinion	راي	virtue	فضيلة
cloning	استنساخ	Photosynthesis	البناء الضوئي
mental	عقلي	zoology	علم الحيوان
botanist	عالم نبات	zoologist	عالم حيوان
botanical science	علم النبات	archaeology	علم الآثار
publications	إصدارات	manner	أخلاق
ignorant	جاهل	robot	إنسان ألي

modernity	حداثة	value	قيمة/ يقيم
creativity	إبداع، ابتكار	physical	مادي
interview	يحاور، حوار	monopoly	احتكار

Medicine الطب

surgeon	جراح	dentist	طبيب أسنان
specialist	متخصص	oculist	طبيب عيون
ointment	مرهم	germs	جراثيم
infectious	معدي	septic	متعفن
vet	طبيب بيطري	symptoms	أعراض
chemist	صيدلي	herbal medicine	طب الأعشاب
midwife	داية ، مولدة	cure	يعالج ، معالجة
narcotic	مخدرات	inject	يحقن
drugs	عقاقير، مخدرات	injection	حقن
health awareness	وعي صحي	herbal remedy	العلاج بالأعشاب
drug abuse	سوء تعاط المخدرات	over dose	جرعة زائدة
blood vessels	أوعية دموية	blood group	فصيلة الدم
sterile \ sterilized	معقم	acupuncture	العلاج بالإبر الصينية
sterility	تعقيم	antibiotic	مضاد حيوي
pills	أقراص	antivenom	مصل
fatal diseases	أمراض فتاكة	antivirus	مضاد للفيروسات
operation	عملية	epidemics	أوبئة
artery	شريان	sterilize	يعقم

Housing الإسكان

population	السكان	rate	معدل
populate	يسكن	inhabit	يسكن
house	يسكن	inhabitant	ساكن
growth	نمو	birth control	تحديد النسل
marriage	زواج	construction	بناء
bride	عروسة	reconstruct	يعمر
engagement	خطوبة	rent	يستأجر
furnished flat	شقة مفروشة	tenant	مستأجر
district	حي ، مركز	tent	خيمة
pregnant	حامل	skyscrapers	ناطحات السحاب
settle	يستقر	architect	مهندس معماري
settlement	مستوطنة	settler	مستوطن
reconstruction	تعمير	birth planning	تنظيم النسل
crowded	مزدحم	fiancé	خاطب
explosion	انفجار	fiancée	مخطوبة
hospitality	كرم الضيافة	construct	يشيد
majority	اغلبية	groom	عريس

minority	أقلية	engage	يخطب

Mass Media وسائل الإعلام

journalism	صحافة	presenter	مقدم البرامج
journalist	صحفي	announce	يعلن
The press	الصحافة	interview	يجري حوار
news broadcast	نشرة الأخبار	interviewer	المحاور
editor	محرر	campaign	حملة دعائية
viewer	المشاهد	serial	مسلسل
radio programme	برنامج اذاعي	advertisement	إعلان
radio station	محطة راديو	amuse	يسلي
interpreter	مترجم فوري	media coverage	تغطية إعلامية
reportage	تحقيق صحفي	radio waves	موجات لاسلكية
report	تقرير ، يبلغ	radio signals	إشارات لاسلكية
correspondent	مراسل	seminar	ندوة
propaganda	دعاية	commercial	إعلان تجاري
announcer	مذيع	advertiser	المعلن

Education التعليم

co-education	تعليم مشترك	educate	يعلم
scholastic year	سنة دراسية	educator	معلم
faculty	كلية	school fees	مصروفات مدرسية
university	جامعة	staff	هيئة
free education	تعليم مجاني	colleague	زميل
technical education	تعليم فني	enroll	يسجل اسمه في
specialization	تخصص	full time education	تعليم وقت كامل
dropping out	التسرب من المدرسة	part-time education	تعليم بعض الوقت
graduate	يتخرج ، خريج	education	تعليم
qualify	يؤهل	college	كلية
qualified	مؤهل	institute	معهد

literature الادب

fiction	خيال	poetess	شاعرة
e-book	كتاب الكتروني	science fiction	خيال علمي
bestseller	الكتاب الأكثر مبيعا	biography	سيرة ذاتية عن شخص اخر
encyclopedia	دائرة معارف	reference book	مرجع
novel	قصة ، رواية	plot	الحبكة
novelist	روائي	poem	قصيدة
narrative	راوي	criticism	نقد
author	مؤلف	critical	نقدي
literature	الأدب	critic	ناقد
literary	أدبي	review	مقالة نقدية
illiteracy	أمية	reviewer	ناقد أدبي

poetry	شعر	prose	نثر
poetic	شعري	wrapping paper	ورق تغليف
poet	شاعر	illiterate	أمي

addiction الإدمان

fatal	مميت	smoke	يدخن ، دخان
harmful	ضار	Smoking	تدخين
insufficiency	عدم الكفاءة	ineffective	عاجز ، عقيم
inefficient	غير كفء	thoughtless	طائش
affection	حنان	recreation	استجمام

Terrorism الإرهاب

terrorist	إرهابي	extremist	المتطرف
terrorize	يرهب	extremism	التطرف
acts of terrorism	أعمال إرهابيه	religious extremism	تطرف ديني
combat	يمنع	civilians	مدنيين
fight	يقاتل ، قتال	resist	يقاوم
threat	تهديد	resistance	مقاومة
challenge	يتحدى، تحدي	stability	استقرار
defuse	يزيل	threaten	يهدد
struggle	يناضل ، نضال	demolition experts	خبراء تدمير

Politics السياسة

president	رئيس	purge	يطهر ، تطهير
Prime minister	رئيس وزراء	tank	دبابة
parliament	برلمان	terrorist	إرهابي
minister	وزير	terrorism	إرهاب
ministry	وزارة	reform	إصلاح
politician	سياسي	activists	نشطاء
political crisis	أزمة سياسية	iron fist	قبضة حديدية
election	انتخابات	boycott	يقاطع
amend	يعدل	defend	يدافع
coalition	ائتلاف	slogan	شعار
curfew	حظر تجوال	vandalize	يخرب
revolution	ثورة	vandals	مخربون

Part 4 The passage

-لا يعتمد حل القطعة علي قدر كبير من الكلمات ولكن يعتمد علي قدرتك علي اكتساب مجموعه من مهارات للتعامل مع القطعة.

1- Reading faster

1-القراءة السريعه: وهي تساعدك علي فهم الفكرة الكلية للموضوع ولكن عندما تقرأ ببطء فإنك تركز علي الكلمات.
مثال للتجريب: حاول قراءة الفقرة الاتيه مرة ببطء وأخري بسرعة ستعرف الفارق.
-حاول ان تقرأ هذه الفقرة ببطء

1-Read the passage slowly

The basic function of education is to teach children knowledge, values and Pattern of behavior they will need in the adult world and will Move from one generation to another.

-عندما تقرأ بسرعة 1-لا نقف عندما يصادفك كلمات صعبة.
2-لا تترجم كل كلمة إلي اللغة العربية.

2-Read the passage quickly

The basic function of education is to teach children knowledge, values and a pattern of behavior, they will need in the adult world and will move from one generation to another.

3-Read the passage quickly then answer the questions

Education is largely informal that occurs within the family. Family members teach children the values of their society as we have certain basic skills. Parents may teach their children the skills of cooking, food , participation in adult activities.
Formal education which involves instructions by specially trained teachers who follow officially recognized policies, is called schooling. Schools fulfills this function through a set of courses that include such subjects as literature, history, geography, mathematics, science and foreign languages. Also, schools develop the critical thinking of students' skills that are necessary to meet **their** needs in the future.

-دائمــــــــا: اجعل كل تركيزك علي معرفة الفكرة الرئيسية التي تدور حولها القطعة وليس الكلمات فكل القطع فيها كلمات غير معروفة

1-What is the aim of education?
-……………………………………………………..
2-How will schools achieve their goal?
-……………………………………………………..
3-How do children learn from societies?
-……………………………………………………..

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

4-The underlined word "**their**" refers to………………………
a-members b-parents c-students d-teachers

5-This passage mentioned……………types of education.
a-two b-three c-one d-four

2-Guessing the meaning

-تخمين الكلمات يتدرج إلي مرحلتين الاولي هي تخمين ما إذا كانت الكلمة (**اسم- فعل- صفة- ظرف**) والاخر هو تخمين المعني مثل:

-It had been raining hard all night so the ground was **saturated**.

-لقد كانت تمطر بغزارة طوال الليل لذا اصبحت الارض.............. اكيد (**completely wet \ muddy**)

4-Guess the meaning of the underlined words.

1-Roger often wakes up in the night. Sometimes he wants to drink some water. But sometimes he has a **nightmare**. He sees terrible things. He hears bad things. Then he can't go back to sleep.

2-There is a **beggar** in front of the store. Poor woman, she doesn't have a coat. It's very cold today. She is asking people for some money. Some people give her money. Other people don't want to look at her.

3-After all the rain, the river water was brown. It was full of **trash**. There was lots of paper. There were bags and bottles. There were old chairs and televisions.

4-This is not my **glove**! It doesn't go on my hand. It's Tarek glove. He has very small hands. But where is my glove? I can't find it! My hands are getting cold.

5-Leila wants to get a **pet**. Her mother says she can't have a dog. Leila asks, "what about a cat?" But her father doesn't want a cat!. "what about a bird?" Leila asks. "Okay, " say her mother and father. So, Leila is going to get a bird.

6-We are going to England for a month. We can go to many cities and towns by train. Then we went to drive to some villages. So, we want to rent a car. Does it cost a lot in England?

7-My wife and I want to buy a new car, but we don't have much money. We can't ask my father for help. He doesn't have much money. We must go to the give us a **loan**.
8-There is a terrible **mess** in the garden! There is paper and food on the grass. The table and chairs are on the ground. Your dog did it! I don't want your dog in my yard again!

9-Do you want to go up the mountain? You must go on that **path**. It is a small one. You can't drive the car on it. You must park the car here and walk up the path.
10-Julie is a very **smart** girl! She always has the right answers for the teacher. She does her homework fast. She never has any wrong answers in her homework.

-قد نعرف معني لكلمة ما ولكن هذا المعني لا يناسب السياق العام للجملة. في هذه الحالة يجب ان نخمن المعني الجديد لهذه الكلمة بما يتوافق مع سياقها.

مثـــــــــال:

What does the word **plant** mean in these sentences?
-We are going to **plant** a tree in the garden.
a-living thing b-factory c-station d-grow
-Don't forget to water the **plants** before you go out.
a-living thing b-factory c-station d-grow
-This **plant** makes wonderful furniture. It has a lot of workers.

a-living thing b-factory c-station d-grow

-Our electricity comes from the power **plant**.

a-living thing b-factory c-station d-grow

-يتضح لنا من الامثلة السابقة ان كل كلمة يمكن ان تستخدم بمعاني متعددة علي حسب السياق الذي توجد به الكلمة

5-Choose the word whose meaning fits both sentences:

-يجب ام تكون الكلمة مناسبة للجملتين معا مع الاختلاف في معناها في المثالين.

1-We……………………to Alex every summer.

-The……………………kept bothering us during our meal.

a-fly b-close c-travel d-insect

2-Please,…………………your hand if you know the answer.

-the……………………in prices made a lot of poor countries suffer.

a-wave b-raise c-height d-increase

3-The president is the …………………..of the country.

-I used a pencil and a………………..to draw a triangle.

a-pen b-tape c-ruler d-king

4-There is a pile of…………………lying on the floor.

-You want to travel by car, but my parents……………

a-agrees b-refuse c-things d-objects

5-She must…………………..all the information she can find on the topic.

-I was out when the postman called. So I had to go to the post office to ………my letters.

a-collect b-gather bring d-phone

6-Read the following sentences and try to choose the best definition for the underlined word

-اهم شئ تفعله عند التخمين هو عدم الوقوف عند الكلمة التي لا تعرف معناها.

1-My brother usually **croons** when he takes a shower. He thinks his voice is sweet.

a-sleeps b-sings c-studies d-shouts

2-I wrote in my diary every day, hoping to **author** a book about my trip to Paris in the future.

a-write b-invent c-sell d-discover

3-When Ali suddenly **quit** his job, he didn't even think how difficult it might be to find a new one.

a-applied for b-left c-continued d-found

4-It is hoped that the **dispute** between the two countries can be solved peacefully, or else the war will break out soon.

a-an agreement b-peace c-discovery d-disagreement

5-After several months in a hospital bed, my leg muscles had **atrophied**.

a-became weak b-became strong

c-disappeared d-became wide

6-After the earthquake, the rescue team searched the **debris** of the buildings for survivors.

a-gates b-lifts c-remains d-floors

7-The Egyptian museum is full of **priceless** monuments. If something is priceless,……………
a-it has no value b-it is very modern
c-it has great value d-it is made out of rice
8-the news was based on a letter that was a **fabrication**. Now the reporter who wrote it is in big trouble.
a-made of cloth b-full of words c-funny d-not true
9-What is the main **incentive** for people to join the army?
a-reason b-sum of money result d-good job
10-Farmers spend their whole lives **laboring** in their fields.
a-playing b-working hard c-resting d-relaxing

Practice makes perfect

1- Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Many people have been recently discussing the use of seat belts while driving their cars. Although seat belts have been shown to save lives, people give a number of reasons for not using **them**.

First, many people think that they are a nuisance, They say that the belt is uncomfortable and inhibits freedom of movement. Second, many people are lazy. For them, it is too much trouble to put on and adjust a seat belt, especially if they are only going a short distance. Third, many people believe they will not have an accident because they are clever and careful drivers. They think that they are able to avoid
accidents. Finally, some people are worried the seat belts may trap them in their cars and prevent them from running away. If they have an accident, they may not be able to get out of a car that is burning, or they may be unconscious. In spite of all these reasons, statistics prove that wearing seat belts saves lives and prevents serious injuries.

1 - How are seat belts considered a nuisance to some drivers ?
2 - Why do some people think they will not have accidents ?
3 - What makes seat belts a trap according to some drivers ?
4- Statistics prove that many accidents happen because …………………..
a) of high speed b) drivers are lazy
c) of not using seat belts d) drivers are worried.
5- Find words in the passage, which mean the opposite of:
a) careless b) allow

seat belts أحزمة الأمان nuisance شيء مزعج inhibits يمنع adjust يضبط
trap يمنع unconscious غير مدرك statistics إحصائيات

2- Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Anne had been driving her small Fiat car for several years. In fact, she had always been a very careful driver. She often drove into town to do her shopping or take her children to school. Sometimes she gave her husband a lift to his office. She had to pass several traffic lights on her way.

One day, the first traffic lights were just changing from green to red when she passed them. Almost at once, a policeman on his motor cycle asked her to stop. He asked her angrily why she had not stopped at the red light. Anne answered politely that she had been

afraid to stop suddenly otherwise the car behind her might hit her." The policeman answered that it was not an excuse and asked her to pay fifty pounds as a fine. Anne had to pay the fine and drove quickly to the next traffic lights. This time
she stopped suddenly when the lights changed.

Something banged at the back of her car and threw her forward. When Anne looked back at the mirror, she saw the same policeman shouting. His motor cycle was pressed against the back of her car.

1- Why did Anne usually drive into town? Give two reasons.
2- Why did the policeman ask Anne to pay a fine?
3- What does them refer to?
4- **Anne did not stop at the first traffic lights because ……………………..**
a) she did not see the traffic lights. b) she was giving her husband a lift.
c) she was late. d) the car behind might bang at the back of her car.
5- **Find a word in the passage which means each of the following**:
a- showing good manners b- at once

a lift توصيلة otherwise و إلا excuse عزر a fine غرامة banged ارتطمت press يضغط

3- Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Mrs. Fox's husband has been killed in the war and one of her sons in an accident. For many years Mrs. Fox had to work to support herself and her remaining son Hill. One morning Mrs. Fox received a letter from her lawyer telling her that her rich uncle had died in Canada and left her a large amount of money. Now everything is changed in Mrs. Fox's life. She bought two flats; one for herself and one for her son. She put the rest of the money in the bank.

Mrs. Fox rang Hill after supper. After Hill had said hello to his mother, she heard him put the telephone down on the table. Then she heard angry voices. The noise increased and she heard the sound of breaking furniture, low cries and finally she heard a shot. She shouted into the telephone again, but there was a terrible silence. Mrs. Fox, at once, rang up the police.

Five minutes later, two policemen were running up the flat. When Hill opened the door the policeman pushed **him** away looking for signs of blood. Suddenly, the officer laughed when he looked at the radio. In fact, the sound of the shot was coming from a play on the radio. Hill could not answer his mother because he was busy paying the milkman at the door.

1- What was the good news Mrs. Fox received from her lawyer?
2- How was everything changed in Mrs. Fox's life?
3- Why did Mrs. Fox ring up the police?
4- **The policeman reached Hill's flat……………………..**
a) after a long time b) immediately after Mrs. fox's call
c) before Mrs. Fox's call d) before the milkman came.
5- **The noise increased in paragraph 2 means:**
a) It did not last for long. b) It became lower.
c) It became higher. d) It stopped suddenly

support يساند / يدعم remaining المتبقي received استلمت flats شقق furniture أثاث
a shot طلقة رصاص pushed دفعه blood دم play مسرحية paying دفع نقود

4- Read the following passage then answer the questions :

When she was two years old Helen Keller suffered a severe illness which left her without sight and hearing. She lived in darkness and stillness and her life was without past or future. The most important step in her education was learning how to read. By raised letters on cards, she learned to recognize words. Despite blindness and deafness she had the will to learn how to communicate with others.

Helen used to study out of doors. She felt roses in gardens. She pressed <u>them</u> softly in her hands. She enjoyed nature by feeling and touching the dew on the grass. In spite of her great pains, she was able to join the university. She received her BA degree with honors in 1904. She devoted her life to help the blind and the deaf. She worked and wrote for them. Helen never gave up and always thanked God who gave her the blessing of being alive.

A} **<u>Answer the following questions :</u>**

1- When did Helen lose her sight and hearing?

2- How did Helen learn how to read?

3- <u>them</u> line 6 refers to …………………………....

B}**<u>Choose the correct answer:</u>**

4- Helen used to go outside her house to …………………...

a) hear the singing of birds . b) study new things.
c) see roses. d) meet her friends.

5- Helen Keller could enjoy nature by ……………………….

a) running in the open. b) reading books.
c) playing in the rain. d) feeling the dew on grass.

suffered عانـت sight البصـر hearing السمع	step خطوة raised letters الحروف البارزة
Recognize يتعـــرف علــــي communicate يتصل	nature الطبيعة out of doors خارج المنزل
roses الورود softly بنعومة dew الندي	devoted كرست gave up استسلمت blessing نعمة

5- Read the following passage then answer the questions :

When you drive your car, there are many rules to follow. Your car should be in a good condition. You should check the amount of petrol in your car, otherwise **it** may stop suddenly in the middle of a crowded street causing you a lot of trouble. Adjust the mirror to be sure that no one is parking behind you. Don't forget to measure the level of oil in your engine and be sure the battery is working properly. The tyres should be checked before moving. If you neglect that, you will have to face the trouble of changing the flat tyre by yourself.

If you don't check your wipers you will be sorry. It might rain suddenly and spoil your trip. You have to check the brakes also or you will bang against the first tree in front of you. Don't forget to fasten your seat belts or you'll pay a fine. After all these precautions, do you still want to drive a car?

A} **<u>Answer the following questions :</u>**

1- What will happen if you don't check the petrol in your tank?
2- Why should you check the tyres before driving?
3- You should examine the brakes of the car. Why?

B}**Choose the correct answer:**

4- What will happen if-you don't fasten your seat belt?

a) You will make an accident. b) You will face troubles in crowded streets
c) Your car will break down. d) You may pay a fine.

5- Find a word in the passage which means :

give no or too little attention

rules قواعد condition حالة crowded مزدحم
parking يركن measure يقيس
Tyres الإطارات neglect يهمل wipers المساحات
spoil يفسد brakes فرامل
Fasten يربط / يحزم precautions تحذيرات

6- Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Most of the passengers were asleep in the eight o'clock train. It was already half past nine. I was smoking while my wife was reading a letter. My little daughter was eating an ice cream. Suddenly **we** were all shocked to hear a loud cry from a young lady. She screamed "Help! Help! He's going to kill me. He has a gun." Many people ran towards her. We asked her where the murderer was. She looked around for a few moments, then at us and finally said " What a terrible dream!" We comforted her saying that she was safe. One of us got her a cold drink. When she felt better we returned to our seats.

An old man was sitting beside her. He kept talking to her all through the last hour of the journey. When we got off the station., I said to the man "It was kind of you to keep talking with her to help her to be quiet." He said with a smile, "Oh! No, I only wanted to prevent her from sleeping and having another dream."

A} **Answer the following questions :**

1- What was the writer's wife doing in the train?
2- Why did the old man keep talking with the young lady?
3- 'we' line 3 refers to ……………………………

B}**Choose the correct answer:**

4- The train had been running for ……….. when the young lady cried.

a) two hours b) one hour and a half. c) an hour. d) eight hours

5- The young lady awoke when …………………………..

a) the passengers ran towards her b) the thief attacked her.
c) the old man spoke to her d) she took the cold drink.

Shocked صدمنا screamed صاحت
murderer قاتل comforted هدأ prevent يمنع

7- Read the passage then answer the questions:

When you cut your skin, you bleed. Everyone knows that. If a person loses a great deal of blood, he will become ill and may die. At one time people drank blood to make

them strong. When doctors understood how blood went around inside the body, they tried ways of giving blood to people who needed it. They used a rubber tube to take blood from healthy people and give it to people who needed it. This is called blood transfusion. The blood went through a rubber tube from the arm of the healthy person into the arm of the sick person.

But there were two problems. First it did not always work. Sometimes people died. Later, doctors found the reason for this. We do not all have the same kind of blood .There was another problem. To give blood of the right kind, the doctors had to find a person of the right blood group.

Often they could not find a person in time. If they had a way to keep the blood until someone needed it, they could always have the right kind of blood. In the end, they found a way of keeping blood for a very long time. Now people can give or donate blood every three months, if they want to. The blood is put in bottles and then kept until someone needs it.

Choose the best answer from a, b, c or d:

1-You ……when you cut your skin .

a) blood b) bleed c) lead d) breathe

2- In the past, people drank blood to be……….

a) weak b) health c) ill d)strong

3- To give someone blood is called blood…….

a) transfusion b) transportation c) transmission d) transaction

4-Now doctors can keep blood for ....

a) 15 minutes b) 20 minutes c) a long time d) a short time

5- People don't usually have .... blood group.

a) the same b) different c) alike d) similar

6- To give something useful to someone means to ....

a) bleed b) transform c) need d) donate

8- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

It is true that 'men have invented a lot of useful things; the alphabet, machines, rockets and so many other things. But scientists and archaeologists now agree that women invented one very important thing which has changed history. They invented agriculture. Before the invention of agriculture, men were hunters. They went out every day. Sometimes, they killed animals, sometimes animals killed them. Life was difficult and dangerous. Women had to go out every day too. They collected roots, fruit

and grass. One day, more than 10,000 years ago, a woman dropped some grass steeds She dropped them near her home. **They** grew and the first wheat was born. The idea grew, too. Women planted roots and fruit trees. Then they could stay at home and look domestic animals. Then their husbands did not have to go hunting for meat. They after their children and their animals, Archaeologists sink that women kept he first after women had invented agriculture. Stayed at home. They built villages and cities. Civilization began. Men began civilization after women had invented agriculture.

Choose the correct answer from a, b ,c or d

1- An archaeologist is a person who studies…………
a) animal life b) agriculture life c)grass seeds d) buried remains of ancient times
2- The underlined word "they refers to…………
a) women b) seeds c) men d) animals
3- Women invented.........which changed history.
a) industry b) agriculture c) baking d)sewing
4- Before the invention of agriculture men were……………
a) thugs b) lawyers c) farmers d) hunters
5- Archaeologists think that women kept the first……….animals.
a) wild b) tame c) tough d) aggressive
6- A woman dropped some grass seeds and the first…….was born.
a) corn b) melon c) rice d) wheat

9- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Since the beginning of time, man's life has been a continuous struggle. This struggle has always been connected with his daily needs. At the beginning, man struggled to feed and clothe himself and to keep himself warm. So, he invented hunting weapons, weaving and making fire. As modern man's needs have grown more and more complex, his struggle has taken another shape. For example, he does not only struggle to make a
fire to warm himself and cook his food, but he seeks to control the hidden powers of nature that could run his machines and make his life easier and more comfortable. To achieve that, he has depended on petroleum. But, as the price of petroleum is getting higher and higher and the supply is getting lower and lower man is now turning to other sources of energy such as the atom or the sun.

Choose the correct answer from a b, c or d

1- In modern times, man is struggling ....
a) to find different kinds of power b) to obtain food
c) to hunt animals d) to invent hunting weapons
2- The prices of petroleum are getting higher. The antonym of the word "higher" is……
a) wider c) longer c)thinner d)lower
3- Man made a fire to ……………
a) light his house c) run his machines
b) keep himself warm d) make his life easier
4- Man's struggle has always been connected with……………
a) hunting weapons b) warming himself
c) his daily needs d)petroleum
5- The supply of petroleum is getting…………….
a) lower and lower b) lower and higher
c) higher and higher d) higher and lower
6- Man's life has been a ....struggle.
a) permanent b) temporary c) beautiful d)easy

10-Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Dear: Ali,

How are you?
I had wanted to email you before I started my new job, but I did not have time! I've now worked here for two weeks. I'm working in an old building in the middle of the city at the moment and I travel to work by bus. By the end of next year, they will have finished building a new office in a different part of the city. So after that, I'll be travelling to work every day on the metro!

Before I started this job, I hadn't known very much about new technology. Now I use it every day. I often talk to people in other countries, using the internet. The work is different every day. Yesterday, I was interviewing a businesswoman from Japan. Today I'm visiting a new hotel in Cairo and tomorrow I'm going to a meeting in Damietta. I think I'll have to get up very early because the train leaves at 5 a.m.!

The job is very tiring and I don't have a routine yet, but I'm enjoying it. I have already written a lot of articles. You can read them online. I've met some famous people, too. There is a photo of me interviewing a politician in the attachment to this email. He works for the Ministry of Antiquities, so he knows all about ancient Egypt. I haven't met any sports people yet, but there is an important tennis competition next month. There are some famous tennis players going there and I'm sure I'll interview **one**,

Write soon.

Best wishes, Munir.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- For how long has Munir done this job?
a) For fourteen days b) Since he moved offices
c) Since last May d) For two days

2- Why does Munir have to get up early tomorrow?
a)He's interviewing a businessman. B)He is going to a meeting
c)he is visiting a hotel d)He's interviewing policeman

3. Why did someone take a photo of Munir?
a) He is famous. B) He was meeting a famous person
c)He wanted a photo to send to his friend d) Because his article is online

4-Munir works as a /an…………
a) reporter b) employer c) editor d)newspaper

5. What is the main idea of the email?
a) Munir's new job is boring b) Monir doesn't like his new job
c) Munir's new job is busy but exciting d) Munir's job pays him much time.

6- What does the underlined word "**one**" refer to?
a) Tennis competitions b)journalist c) Business people d) A famous tennis player

7- What does the word **antiquities** means?
a) Very old things b) Farming c) Medicine d)Education

8- How does Munir usually communicate with people in the countries?
a) By sending letters b) By the internet
c) On his mobile d)On his telephone

Part 5 Grammar Tenses

Tenses الأزمنة

Present simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Form:

يتكون من (التصريف الأول للفعل) أى الفعل فى المصدر: مع الاسم الجمع و الضمائر (They , We, You,
I) ونضيف للفعل (s) أو (es) أو (ies) مع الاسم المفرد والضمائر (it, she, He) :

إسم جمع , I , You , We, They → eat / run / walk / sing
إسم مفرد , He , She , It → eats / runs / walks / sings

* إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (x / o / ss / ch / sh) نضيف للفعل es مع الفاعل المفرد الغائب :

He, She, It → washes / watches / crosses / goes /mixes

* إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف(y) مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies :

He, She, It → cries / tries

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e/ i / o/ u) نضيف s فقط :

He, She, It → enjoys / plays / prays

A Add -s, -es or -ies to the verbs below to form the Present Simple for he, she or it.

1 stop .... 2 watch .... 3 study .... 4 do ....
5 mix .... 6 tie .... 7 dress .... 8 try ....
9 go .... 10 catch .... 11 enjoy .... 12 lose ....

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple form of the verb in brackets.

1- Mum .... (wash) the car once a week.
2 -Children usually .... (like) ice cream..
3- .... you .... (know) the way to the lake
4- Bob .... (study) French on Saturdays.
5- Every year Helen .... (go) to France
6 -He .... (not visit) his friends every day ?

Usage:

1- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق :
(حقيقة علمية – معلومة عن شخص أو شئ – شئ ثابت و معروف)

- The earth **goes** round the sun. - Nurses **look** after patients in hospitals.
- We **write** English from left to right.

2- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات الشخصية والافعال المتكررة بانتظام :

- Adel usually **visits** his relatives on Friday.
- Amr **travels** to work by train every day.

3- يستخدم المضارع البسيط فى حالة طلب أو إعطاء التعليمات و الاتجاهات :

- How do I **get** to the station? - You **go** straight on, then you **turn** left.

4- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل مع الأحداث المرتبطة بجداول مواعيد :

- The train **leaves** at 9 a.m. - The film **starts** at 7.30 p.m.

5- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حالة أو موقف حقيقى دائم :

- He **lives** in Luxor. - I like English. - People still read Shawki's poet.
- **Now** I work for a well known Egyptian company that writes programs.

6- يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والحواس والادراك والعاطفة والتفكير بدلا من المضارع المستمر:

- Now, I **remember** his name. - This food **tastes** delicious now.

7- يستخدم بعد الروابط الزمنية بشرط أن يكون الزمن الأخر مستقبل أو مضارع أو أمر مثل :

(After / before / as soon as / by the time / until / till / if / unless / when)

- When they **come**, I will welcome them.
- As soon as he **arrives**, give him this card.
- They **won't** go until he **gives** them money.
- After my father **finishes** his work, he **will** take us to the club.

Key words:

1- كلمات (ظروف الزمان) تأتى فى نهاية الجملة أو أولها :

every (day-week-month-year) / on (Saturdays-Sundays…) / From time to time (once - twice - three times) a (day - week - month - year) / as usual / regularly

- Mark **goes** to the club **twice a week**.
- **Every** Monday Mark **goes** to the club.

2- ظروف التكرار و تأتى قبل الفعل الأصلى أوبعد verb to be :

always دائماً - usually عادةً - often غالباً - sometimes أحياناً - rarely / seldom نادراً - never أبداً - frequently مراراً - generally عموماً - occasionally من آن لأخر

- He **always comes** late. - He **is always** late. - I **never drive** into town.
- She **frequently visits** the Pyramids. - I **always try** to save energy.

Negative:

إسم جمع , I , You , We , They → don't + المصدر

إسم مفرد , He , She , It → doesn't + المصدر

- I **don't go** to school on Friday. - The girls **don't like** to play football.
- He **doesn't take** part in the competition. - That man **doesn't have** a car.

** يمكن استخدام (never) في النفي كما يلي :

- I **don't go** to school late. = I **never go** to school late.
- He **doesn't like** fish. = He **never likes** fish.

وعند النفي تحول sometimes - always - often - usually - occasionally إلى never

- We **always** watch films on TV. = We **never** watch films on TV.

C Write each sentence in the negative. Then write an affirmative

1-You need more spelling practice. (reading)

a You don't need more spelling practice

b You need more reading practice..

2-My dad reads the newspaper every day. (a book)

a-...

b- ....

3- I study on Saturdays. (Sundays)

a ....

b ....

4 Mark goes to karate lessons. (piano)

a ....

b ....

Wh-questions:

أداة إستفهام + do / does + الفاعل + الفعل فى المصدر.............?

نستخدم الفعل المساعد (do) مع الاسم الجمع و الضمائر (I - you - we – they)
نستخدم الفعل المساعد (does) مع الاسم المفرد و الضمائر (he / she / it)
وعند الإجابة نحذف (do) ونكتب المصدر كما هو ونحذف (does) ونضيف للفعل (s,es,ies)

- *How often **does** she **visit** her grandfather? - She **visits** him twice a month.*
- *What **do you do** after school? - I **usually take** a nap.*

Yes / No questions:

Do / Does + الفاعل + الفعل فى المصدر.............?

Yes, الفاعل + do / does. No, الفاعل + don't / doesn't.

- Do you play football on Friday?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Does he read many novels every night?
Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Write questions and answer them about yourself.

1-your grandma / often / visit you / ?
....
2-your dad / play / the guitar / ?
....
3-you / watch / TV / in the evening / ?
....
4-your friends / like / computer games / ?
....

Passive

المضارع البسيط فى حالة المبنى للمجهول

المفعول + am / is / are + التصريف الثالث + (by + الفاعل)

- The carpenter **uses** a saw to cut wood. - A saw **is used** to cut wood with.
- Ali **writes** two letters every week. - Two letters **are written** every week.

لاحظ هذه التراكيب في المضارع البسيط:

Subj. + always / usually + present verb ………….
= **It is + name's / ضمير ملكية + habit to + Inf ……..**
= **Subj. + am / is / are + in the habit of + v – ing ……..**
= **Subj. + am / is / are + used to + v – ing …………..**

- She usually **drinks** tea. - It is her habit to **drink** tea.
- She is in the habit of **drinking** tea. - She is used to **drinking** tea.

Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

Form: التكوين

يتكون المضارع المستمر من am / is / are + v. + ing مع ملاحظة أن :

- الفعل المنتهي بـ e تحذف قبل إضافة ing : argue arguing / invite inviting
- أما إذا انتهي الفعل بـ ee فلا تحذف : free freeing
- إذا انتهي الفعل بـ ie تحذف و نستخدم ying :

tie tying die dying lie lying

- مضاعفة الحرف الأخير قبل إضافة ing في الأفعال المكونة من مقطع واحد وبها حرف متحرك :

hit hitting run running stop stopping

- لمضاعفة الحرف الأخير في الكلمات الآتية قبل إضافة ing :

begin beginning prefer preferring
admit admitting travel travelling

Usage: الاستخدام

يعبر المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الآن أو لحظة الكلام :

- I can't see you now. I'**m revising** for the exams.
- Maya **is playing** tennis at the moment. She **is practising** for a competition.

و يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية :

now - at the / this moment فى هذه اللحظة - still - look! - listen! - Watch out! – at present فى الوقت الحاضر

- **Look**! A car **is coming**. - They **are playing** tennis **now**.
- **At the moment**, **I'm doing** research on a computer program for my company.

أحيانا يدل الموقف في الجملة على الاستمرار :

- Please don't make so much noise. I'**m working**.
- Where's Frank? - He'**s having** a bath. - Take care! A bus **is coming**.
- What **are** you **doing**? - I **am writing** a letter.

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث تم الترتيب له أن يحدث في المستقبل :

- We **are travelling** to London tomorrow. - She **is coming** soon.

- ولكن نستخدم am/is/are going to + inf. للتعبير عن الخطط والنوايا والقرارات المستقبلية :

- **I'm going to spend** the weeend in my village.

يتكون المضارع المستمر في حالة المبني للمجهول من:

مفعول + am / is / are being + pp + by + فاعل

- Somebody **is cleaning** the room. = The room **is being cleaned**.
- She'**s cleaning** the carpets. = The carpets **are being cleaned**.

♦ لاحظ عدم استخدام هذه الأفعال في الأزمنة المستمرة: لأنها دائمة و غير منقطعة

love	يحب	like	يحب
want	يريد	need	يحتاج
mean	يعني	understand	يفهم
contain	يحوى	consist	يتكون
see	يرى	hear	يسمع
		realize	يدرك
seem	يبدو	possess	يمتلك
concern	يتعلق بـ	matter	يهم
weigh	يزن	measure	يقيس
hate	يكره	prefer	يفضل
deserve	يستحق	suppose	يفترض
believe	يصدق	remember	يتذكر
know	يعرف	belong	يخص
smell	يشم	taste	يتذوق
surprise	يفاجئ	astonish	يدهش
own	يمتلك	depend	يعتمد
lack	ينقص	owe	يدين
agree	يوافق	recognize	يتعرف على

- تستخدم بعض هذه الافعال فى المضارع المستمر اذا دلت على حدث متحرك وهنا تأتى بمعنى مختلف عما مضى:

- I'm not free now. I'm **seeing** my doctor. (**visiting**)
- We're **looking** at the children playing outside. (**watching**)

- ولكن الفعلين **feel / hurt** يأتيان فى الاستمرار بنفس معانيهما الاصلية :

- I have heard you're ill. How are you **feeling** now?
- I cut my finger. It's **hurting** me hard.

1-Choose the correct answers : practice -

1- Does your elder brother Adel usually……………to the gym on Friday?
a)go *b)went* *c)goes* *d)is going*

2-Everyone……………………… to do something useful in their life , don't they?
a)want *b)is wanting* *c)wants* *d)wanted*

3-Ali…………the homework. When he has finished , he will go to bed.
a)do *b)is doing* *c)does* *d)was doing*

4-I'm bored with you. You never let a day ……………..without asking for money.
a)pass *b)passing* *c)passes* *d)to pass*

5-He says someone ……………….. the lift, so we'll have to go up the stairs.
a)repair *b)is repairing* *c)repairs* *d)has repaired*

6-Oxygen and Hydrogen ……………..together to form water.
a)come *b)are coming* *c)comes* *d)will come*

7-Are you…………………tomorrow, Adel?
a)come *b)coming* *c)comes* *d)will come*

8-She's now…………………..the flat.
a)clean *b)cleans* *c)cleaning* *d)being cleaned*

9-He can now………………. a car solo.
a)drive *b)driving* *c)drives* *d)driven*

10- Does she ………………..to fly to Rome next week?

a)have *b)has* *c)had* *d)will have*

11- I ……….. a chat with my internet friends every evening .

a) has *b) have* *c) had* *d) am having*

12- He is often late for school but he ……….. absent from it .

a) sometimes is *b) is never* *c) is always* *d) usually is*

13- I work for a well-known company that ……….. computer programs .

a) is writing *b) has written* *c) writes* *d) write*

14- He ……….. silly questions. This makes his teacher furious .

a) is always asking *b) always asks* *c) always is asking* *d) asked always*

15- I have a car but I ……….. it very often .

a) use *b) don't use* *c) didn't use* *d) haven't use*

16- Mona ……….. at Ain Shams hospital on Thursdays and Fridays .

a) is working *b) works* *c) has worked* *d) work*

17- Please hurry up, Ali! Everyone ……….. for us .

a) are waiting *b) waits* *c) is waiting* *d) wait*

18- For which newspaper ……….. she work ?

a) has *b) is* *c) does* *d) do*

19- I ……….. a lot of progress at the moment .

a) make *b) am making* *c) makes* *d) was making*

20- Stop! Don't make any noise because the baby ……………………

a) sleep *b) sleeps* *c) sleeping* *d) is sleeping*

put the verb in brackets into the present simple or present continuous tense! للمتفوقين

dear mum,

I ………… (just write) to tell you how much I …………. (appreciate) the money you have sent me, and to tell you how I……………. (get) on in my first term at university. In fact, I……………… (really enjoy) myself. I …………… (study) quite hard as well, but at the moment I ……………….. (spend) a lot of time making new friends. I …………………… (still stay) with my friend Jill and I…………………….. (look) for some place to live on my own. only a small number of first year students ……………………(live) in college here and I ………………… (seem) to be spending a lot of time travelling. I……………. (attend) lectures every morning, and most afternoons I ……………. (study) in the library. in fact, I …………… (write) this letter right now instead of an essay on Shakespeare. I think I'll buy some new clothes with the money you've sent me. Everything ………… (cost) a lot here, and I ………..(save) to buy a coat for the winter months. it …………… (get) really cold here in the evenings. I now ………… (know) some other students and we ……………… (have) quite a good time. I …………………… (also learn) to drive. University students ……………….. (get) a refund if they take their tests here. I………… (look) forward to coming home next month.

see you soon.

Past Simple Tense زمن الماضى البسيط

Form: *التكوين*

يتكون الماضى البسيط من التصريف الثانى للفعل :

• *Regular Verbs:* *الأفعال المنتظمة*

هى الأفعال التى يضاف لها ed مثل:

visit → visited want → wanted

يضاف حرف d للفعل المنتهى بحرف e مثل **live → lived**

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف y/w مسبوق بحرف متحرك يضاف له **ed**

enjoy → enjoyed show → showed

اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن يحذف و يضاف **ied**

carry → carried study → studied

إذا كان الفعل يتكون من مقطع واحد و ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف متحرك يضاعف الحرف الأخير و يضاف **ed**

plan → planned stop → stopped

• *Irregular Verbs:* *الأفعال الشاذة*

هى الأفعال التى لا يضاف لها ed و تحفظ جيدا مثل:

go → went break → broke build → built

في حالة النفى نستخدم (المصدر + didn't) :

- He ***bought*** some new clothes. He ***didn't buy*** any new clothes.

في حالة تكوين سؤال باستخدام أداة استفهام نستخدم :

أداة إستفهام + **did** + الفاعل + الفعل فى المصدر............?

- What ***did*** you ***eat*** yesterday? - I ***ate*** some fish.

في حالة تكوين سؤال بمعني "هل" نستخدم :

Did + الفاعل + الفعل فى المصدر............?

- **Did** he **buy** a new car? Yes, he did. No, he didn't.

يتم تحويل زمن الماضى البسيط إلي مبنى للمجهول **passive** كما يلي:

مفعوله + **was / were + pp + by** + فاعل

- Shakespeare **wrote** Hamlet. - Hamlet **was written** by Shakespeare.

Usage: *الاستخدام*

يعبر الماضى البسيط عن حدث بدأ و انتهي فى الماضي :

- I **lived** in Tanta two years ago. - My uncle **was** in hospital last month.

ويستخدم الماضى البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

yesterday أمس - ago منذ - last…. الماضى ... - in the past فى الماضى - once ذات مرة - once upon a time ذات مرة - one day فى يوم من الأيام - the other day (week-month-year) - in 2007 – from + سنة + to + سنة – When I was… - How long ago – for – first – then = next ….

- ***Yesterday**, I **interviewed** business leaders in Cairo.*
- *I **started** the job two years **ago**. During that time, I **met** some very important people.*
- *I first **met** my best friend when we were both about three years old.*

لاحظ أن **(When = How long ago) :**

- **When** did you start playing the guitar? (How long)
  How long ago did you start playing the guitar?

يستخدم الماضى البسيط لوصف أحداث تتبع بعضها فى قصة :

- *Yesterday, I **went** to the club and **met** my friends.*

✍يعبر الماضي البسيط عن عادات و أفعال متكررة في الماضي :

- He **drove** into town every day last week.
- In the past, people **travelled** on camels.

وفي المثال الثاني نستطيع أن نستخدم التركيب التالي لنعبر عن عادة في الماضي أيضا :

Subj. + used to + Inf.….

- In the past, people **used to travel** on camels.
- *Ali **always walked** to work when he was young.* (used to)
- *Ali **used to walk** to work when he was young.*

فاعل + used to + Inf. = فاعل + no longer + مضارع بسيط

= فاعل + don't / doesn't + Inf. + any longer / any more…

- Ahmed **used to** smoke. = Ahmed **no longer** smokes.
  = Ahmed doesn't smoke **any longer / anymore**.

✍ لاحظ أيضا هذه الجمل في الماضي:

1- Ali walked a mile every day in the past.
2- Ali used to walk a mile every day in the past.
3- It was Ali's habit to walk a mile every day…….
4- Ali was in the habit of walking a mile…….

✍ ويستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد **would rather** في حالة وجود فاعل

• I'd rather he **left** now.

✍ كما يستخدم أيضا بعد **I wish / If only** في حالة التعبير عن أمنية في الحاضر:

• If only I **had** a car. = I don't have a car.
• I wish they **were** with us now. = They aren't with us now.

✍ ويستخدم بعد **as if / as though** :

• He behaves **as if** he **owned** the place. (But he doesn't own it.)

✍ ويستخدم بعد **if** في الحالة الثانية:

• **If** I **knew** his address I would write to him.

✍ ويستخدم في حالة وجود فعل بعد **since** :

• I haven't seen him **since** he **went** to Caracas.

Practice

***Put the verb in brackets in the correct form**

1- They ***get*** back late last night (.............................)
2- Last month the cost of living ***rise*** to a new high point (.............................)
3- Yesterday the police ***catch*** a thief (.............................)
4- He ***ring*** me up just now (.............................)
5- It is exactly five years ago today that we ***get*** married (.............................)
6- I ***see*** the bus passing a few minutes ago (.............................)
7- They ***not visit*** us after we had quarreled (.............................)
8- When you last ***see*** your father ? (.............................)
9- I ***lie*** in a bed and **watch** the television yesterday. (.............................)
10- Once there be a volcano here . (.............................)

Exercises

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- At the moment, I…….research on a computer program for an Australian company.
a) do **b) am doing** **c) have done** **d) was doing.**
2- When I was eight, I …………….. a programme about a famous doctor on TV.
a) was seeing **b) see** **c) saw** **d) was seen**
3- We ……………… a card for my brother. Do you want to help?
a) make **b) are making** **c) were making** **d) had made**
4- At the moment, she ……………….. to be a primary school teacher.
a) trains **b) was training** **c) is training** **d) has trained**
5- Heba ……………… for a large tour company as an accountant.
a) work **b) works** **c) working** **d) to work**
6- It …………………… often rain in Egypt.
a) doesn't **b) isn't** **c) won't** **d) wasn't**
7- He ……… off his horse last Monday.
a) falls ***b) fall*** ***c) fell*** ***d) falling***
8- We ……… at the cinema a week ago.
a) meet ***b) met*** ***c) had met*** ***d) meeting***
9- When I was on holiday, I ……… football every day.
a) play ***b) played*** ***c) am playing*** ***d) would play***
10- I ……… hungry, so I ate some bread and cheese.
a) am ***b) was*** ***c) have been*** ***d) well be***
11- He ……… her a present when she left.
a) gives ***b) will give*** ***c) gave*** ***d) has given***
12- He ……… what you said.
a) understand ***b) understood*** ***c) was understanding*** ***d) understanding***
13- How many pens ……… he buy last night?
a) did ***b) does*** ***c) do*** ***d) would***
14- When ……… you read that book? – Yesterday.
a) do ***b) will*** ***c) did*** ***d) have***
15- My pen friend ……… me any letters last week.
a) hasn't sent ***b) didn't send*** ***c) doesn't send*** ***d) won't send***
16- We ……… at the party last night.
a) didn't ***b) weren't*** ***c) aren't*** ***d) wouldn't***
17- This school ……… three years ago.
a) was built ***b) built*** ***c) builds*** ***d) was building***
18- They ………… in 1989.
a) have graduated ***b) gradate*** ***c) graduated*** ***d) will graduate***
19- He ……… in 1970.
a) born ***b) was born*** ***c) had born*** ***d) was borne***
20- Did you ……… to the club last Monday?
a) went ***b) go*** ***c) had gone*** ***d) goes***

Exercises on Grammar

) Choose the correct answer:
1- What time .... you usually finish studying your lessons?
a- did **b- do** **c- does** **d- are**
2- I ……………… my dinner at eight o' clock every day.
a- eats **b- ate** **c - eat** **d- eaten**
3- My brother……………… the newspaper every morning.

a- reads **b- read** **c- has read** **d- is reading**

4- The camera ……………… to take photographs.

a- is using **b- is used** **c- uses** **d- used**

5- The earth ……………… round the sun.

a- moved **b- is moving** **c- is moved** **d- moves**

6- Mr. Salim ……………… comes late.

a- don't **b- doesn't** **c- never** **d- didn't**

7- What time ……………… you usually go to work?

a- do **b- does** **c- will** **d- are**

8- He'll phone you as soon as he ……………… my work.

a- will finish **b- has finished** **c - finished** **d- fini**shes

9- English ……………… all over the world.

a- speaks **b- spoken** **c- is spoken** **d- will spea**k

10- I ……………… my aunt a week ago.

a- visited **b- visit** **c- visiting** **d- would visit**

11- We ………… an interesting film last night.

a- watch **b- watched** **c- have watched** **d- would watch**

12- When I was on holiday, I ……………… tennis every day.

a- play **b- would play** **c- played** **d- have played**

13- They ……………… attend the conference last month.

a- won't **b- didn't** **c- wasn't** **d- don't**

14- They came to my birthday party and ……………… nice presents.

a- gives **b- were giving** **c- have given** **d- gave**

15- He ………………very quickly so we didn't understand.

a- has spoken **b- speaks** **c- spoke** **d- would speak**

16- When ……………… you go to bed last night?

a- did **b- will** **c- do** **d- was**

17- He came to my house and ……………… some tea with me.

a- have **b- has** **c - had** **d- had had**

18- During the holiday, tamer ……………… football every day.

a- played **b- plays** **c - were playing** **d- has played**

19- This house ……………… two years ago.

a-built **b- builds** **c- has built** **d- was built**

20- When I was young, I ……………… eat a lot of chocolates.

a- use to **b- used to** **c- am used to** **d- using to**

21- A criminal ……………… the guard of the bank last night.

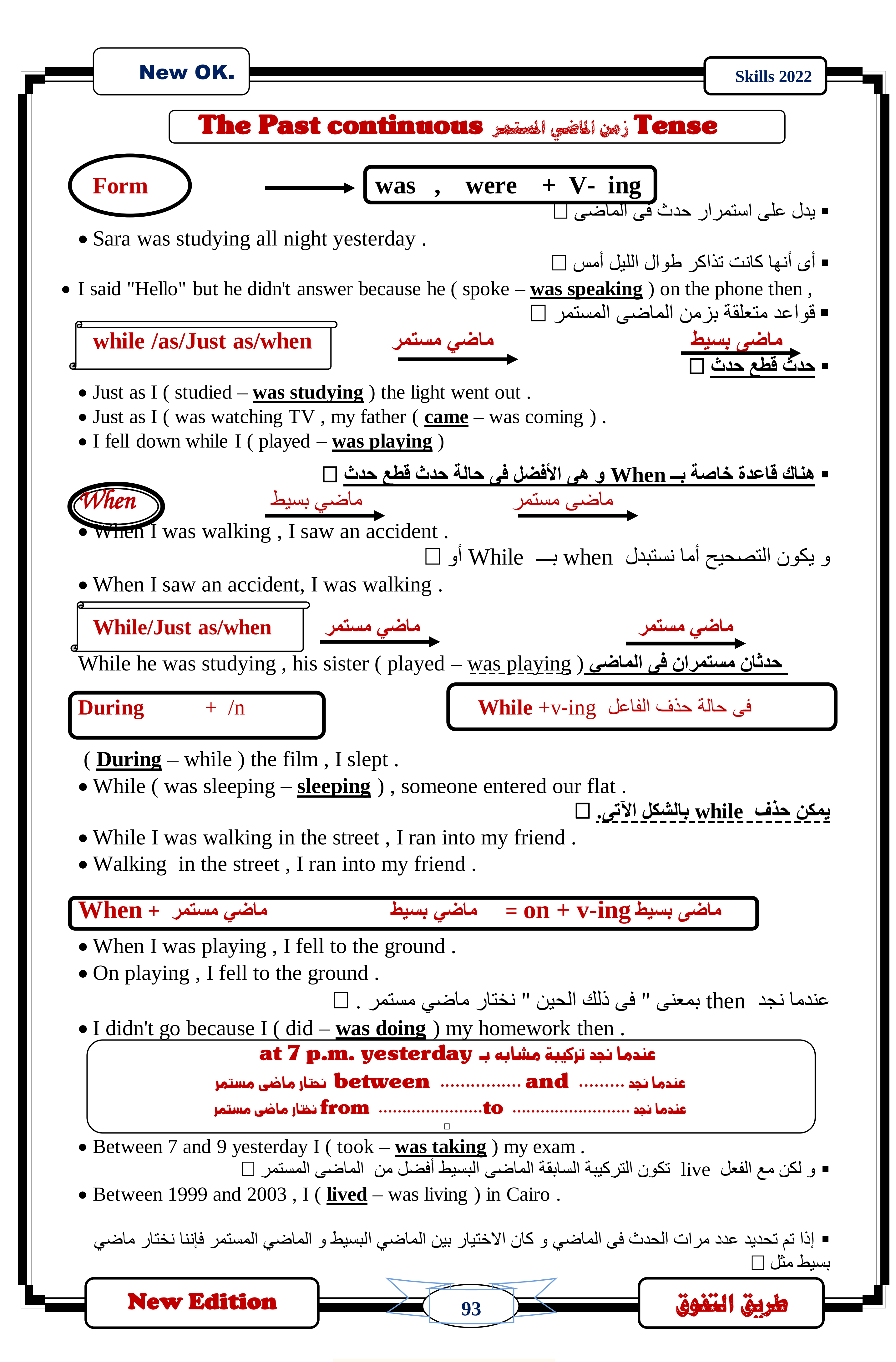
a- killed **b- has killed** **c- is killing** **d- kills**

22- The secretary ……………… stay up late to finish her work .

a) uses to **b) used to** **c) is used to** **d) is using to**

) Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write it correctly:

1. The family is spent a lot of money on food and clothes. (……………)
2. I have phoned my boss three days ago. (……………)
3. All the reports are reading by the manager before signing them. (……………)
4. How does Nada goes to her college? (……………)
5. I washing my car before I travel. It’s my habit. (……………)
6. After Fadi will finish his work, I will phone him. (……………)
7. Huda wears strange clothes at the party last night. (……………)
8. Naguib Mahfouz gets the Nobel Prize for literature. (……………)
9. He is a mechanic. He always repairing cars. (……………)
10. The injured people were took to hospital a minute ago. (……………)
11. When he was a school boy, he walks long distances. (……………)
12.



The Past continuous زمن الماضي المستمر Tense

Form → **was , were + V- ing**

▪ يدل على استمرار حدث فى الماضى ☐

• Sara was studying all night yesterday .

▪ أى أنها كانت تذاكر طوال الليل أمس ☐

• I said "Hello" but he didn't answer because he (spoke – **was speaking**) on the phone then ,

▪ قواعد متعلقة بزمن الماضى المستمر ☐

while /as/Just as/when — ماضي مستمر → — ماضي بسيط →

▪ **حدث قطع حدث** ☐

• Just as I (studied – **was studying**) the light went out .
• Just as I (was watching TV , my father (**came** – was coming) .
• I fell down while I (played – **was playing**)

▪ **هناك قاعدة خاصة بـ When و هى الأفضل فى حالة حدث قطع حدث** ☐

When — ماضي بسيط → — ماضي مستمر →

• When I was walking , I saw an accident .

و يكون التصحيح أما نستبدل when بـ While أو ☐

• When I saw an accident, I was walking .

While/Just as/when — ماضي مستمر → — ماضي مستمر →

While he was studying , his sister (played – was playing) **حدثان مستمران فى الماضى**

During + /n

While +v-ing فى حالة حذف الفاعل

(**During** – while) the film , I slept .
• While (was sleeping – **sleeping**) , someone entered our flat .

يمكن حذف while بالشكل الآتى. ☐

• While I was walking in the street , I ran into my friend .
• Walking in the street , I ran into my friend .

When + ماضي مستمر ماضي بسيط = on + v-ing ماضي بسيط

• When I was playing , I fell to the ground .
• On playing , I fell to the ground .

عندما نجد then بمعنى " فى ذلك الحين " نختار ماضي مستمر . ☐

• I didn't go because I (did – **was doing**) my homework then .

at 7 p.m. yesterday عندما نجد تركيبة مشابه لـ
عندما نجد .... and .... between نختار ماضي مستمر
عندما نجد .... to ....from نختار ماضي مستمر

• Between 7 and 9 yesterday I (took – **was taking**) my exam .

▪ و لكن مع الفعل live تكون التركيبة السابقة الماضى البسيط أفضل من الماضى المستمر ☐

• Between 1999 and 2003 , I (**lived** – was living) in Cairo .

▪ إذا تم تحديد عدد مرات الحدث فى الماضي و كان الاختيار بين الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر فإننا نختار ماضي بسيط مثل ☐

- I (**phoned** – was phoning) him 3 times but no one answered me .

لا نستخدم to be في زمن الماضي المستمر

While he (**was** – was being) in Cairo , he met his friend

ملحوظة معنى

يمكن أستخدام مضارع بسيط أو مضارع مستمر بعد while حسب المعنى مثل :-

- I even think of you while I'm asleep .
- You should concentrate while you are studying .

لا نستخدم الماضى المستمر مع الافعال الخاصة بالشعور و الحواس و الادراك مثل :-

Know – understand- see –believe – like – hate – think يعتقد

Passive

Was , were +V-ing ⟷ was ,were being +P.P

Somebody phoned me while the dinner was cooking (**was being cooked**)
While the plan was making , Ali came (**being made**)

يمكن استخدام while في المقارنة بين الأشخاص و المواقف لبيان الاختلاف

While some students like English , others don't

يمكن استخدام الماضي المستمر مع **because**

He couldn't answer the phone because he **was sleeping**

لاحظ التحويلات الآتية:-

- During the match I slept (**While**)
- **While I was watching the match, I slept.**
- I was writing suddenly the light went out (**while**)
- **While I was writing, the light went out**

Practice exercise (1)

14) choose the correct answer:

1- While the thief ……… he fell down .
a-ran **b-was running** **c-runs** **d-running**

2- I was watching the match…… you entered.
a-when **b-as** **c-since** **d-while**

3- My car ran out of petrol while I ……. .
a-drove **b-driving** **c-driven** **d-was driving**

4- While I was doing my homework, my brother……. the piano.
a-is playing **b-was playing** **c-played** **d-has been playing**

5- While I was having a bath, the fire alarm……. Off.
a-went **b-goes** **c-was going** **d-didn't go**

6- Mosa …….. a letter when I saw him.
a-write **b-wrote** **c-is written** **d-was writing**

7- Samy was playing tennis when he……. down.
a-fall **b-fell** **c-falling** **d-fallen**

8- ………. Her sleep, she saw a nightmare.
a-While **b-When** **c-As** **d-During**

9- While I was going home, I ………an old friend.
a-was met **b-was meeting** **c-me** **d-had met**

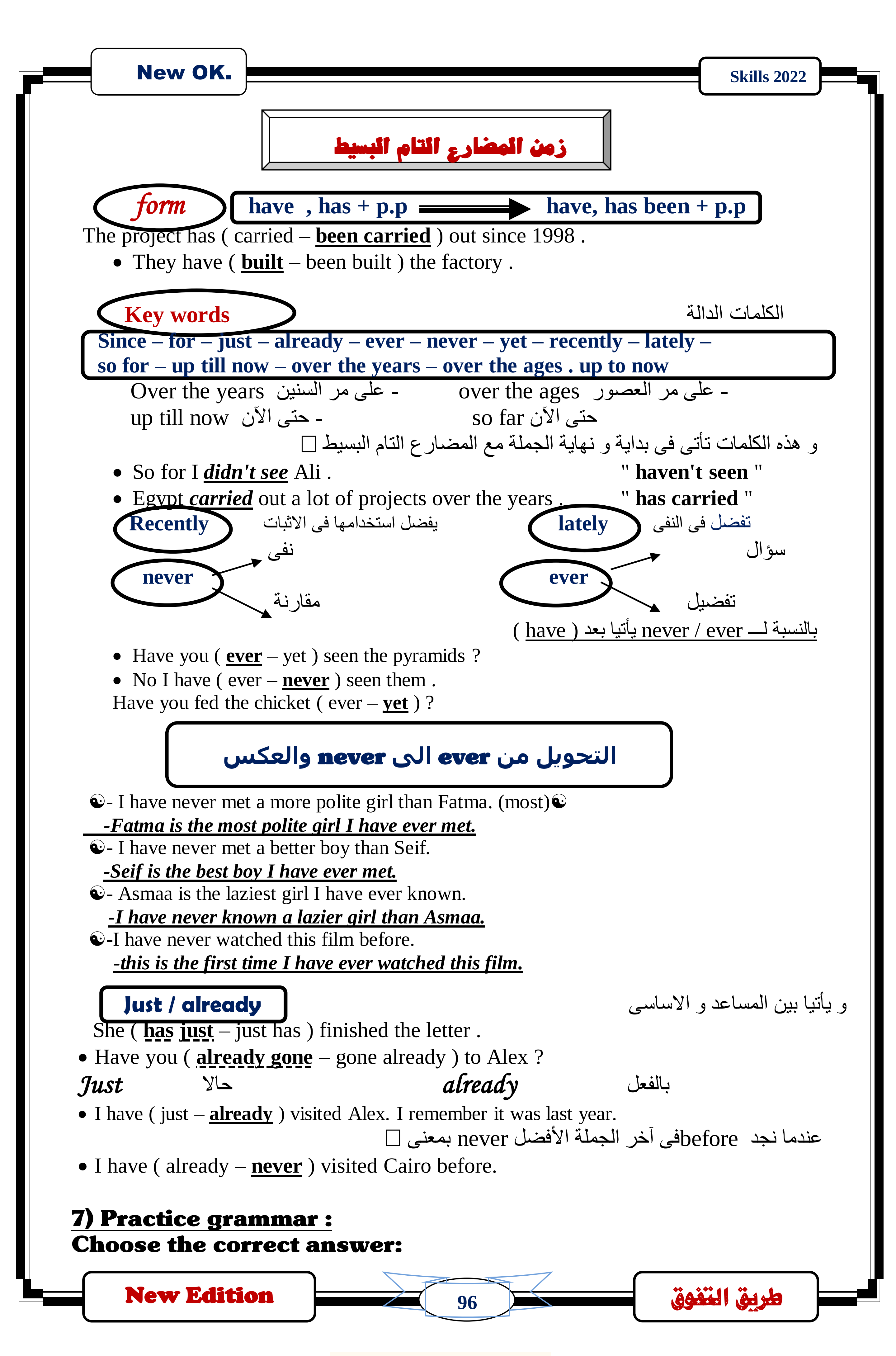
10- While…….. as a journalist, Dickens wrote magazine stories.
a-works **b-was working** **c-is working** **d-working**

Past Tense – Simple or Progressive: Fill in the correct form

1. I ……….. Sue in town yesterday, but she ………. me. She ………..the other way. (see, not see, look)
2. I ………. Tom and Jane at the airport a few weeks ago. They …………………… to Berlin and I …………….to Madrid too. We ……………..a chat while we …………. for our flights. (meet, go, go , have ,wait)
3. I …………… home yesterday when suddenly a man …………… out into the road in front of me. I ……………………quite fast but luckily I ………………….. to stop in time and ………………………… him. (cycle, step, go, manage, not hit)
4. Jerry ……………………… for me when I …………………… . (wait, arrive)
5. "What …………………… at this time yesterday"? – "I was asleep." (you do)
6. "………………. out last night?" – "No, I was too tired". (you go)
7. "Was Carol at the party last night?" – "Yes she ……….. a really nice dress." (wear)
8. How fast ……………. when the accident ………………….. ? (you drive, happen)
9. John ………………. a photo of me while I …………….. . (take, not look)
10. We …………in a very difficult position. We ………………what to do. (be, not know)
11. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last …………………. him, he ………………. to find a job in Leeds (see, try)
12. I ………….. along the street when suddenly I ………..footsteps behind me. Somebody ____________ me. I was frightened and…………….. to run. (walk, hear, follow, start)
13. When I …………….. young I ………………. to be a bus driver. (be, want)
14. While Mike ……………….. TV Sheila ………………..a book. (watch, read)
15. She …………… for the bus when I ……………………… her yesterday. (wait, see)
16. On Sunday I ………………. for a walk and then I …………… the museum. (go, visit)
17. He …………………..lunch when the first guests …………………… (prepare, arrive)
18. She ……………… when she suddenly …………………… a strange noise. (sleep, hear)
19. We ………….. on the lake when a terrible thunderstorm ………………. up. (sail, come)
20. Some minutes later his friend ……………….. to take him to the airport. (come) 21. While his friend ………………the car, John ……………. about his holidays. (drive, talk)
22. John ………… a shower when the telephone ………………… . (have, ring)
23. When they ………………… at the airport, the plane ……. high above their heads. (arrive, already fly)
24. They …………to the restaurant and …………a cup of coffee. (go, have)
25. While the football teams ……….up, the fans …………. their flags. (warm, wave)

Past simple or progressive

1. It ____________ (rain) when we ________ (come) out of the shopping centre.
2. It ___________(happen) very quickly. The car __________ (come) out of the side road and then the van _______________ (drive) into the back of it.
3. I ________________________ (be) ill last week.
4. He _______________ (break)his leg when he ____________ (ski) .
5. I ________ (look)out of the window and saw that people ________ (walk) in the park.
6. Emma ______________ (pass) her exam a few weeks ago.
7. When we _____________ (see) the spaceship we _________(stop) the car.
8. When _____________ (you buy) the car? – I ____________ (buy) it a few years ago.
9. He __________ (sit) in the garden when a wasp ___________(sting) him in the nose.
10. Claire ____________ (go) to Egypt last month.



زمن المضارع التام البسيط

form have , has + p.p ⟶ have, has been + p.p

The project has (carried – **been carried**) out since 1998 .

- They have (**built** – been built) the factory .

Key words الكلمات الدالة

Since – for – just – already – ever – never – yet – recently – lately – so for – up till now – over the years – over the ages . up to now

Over the years على مر السنين - over the ages على مر العصور -
up till now حتى الآن - so far حتى الآن

و هذه الكلمات تأتى فى بداية و نهاية الجملة مع المضارع التام البسيط

- So for I ***didn't see*** Ali . " **haven't seen** "
- Egypt ***carried*** out a lot of projects over the years . " **has carried** "

Recently يفضل استخدامها فى الاثبات **lately** تفضل فى النفى

never → نفى / مقارنة **ever** → سؤال / تفضيل

بالنسبة لـــ never / ever يأتيا بعد (have)

- Have you (**ever** – yet) seen the pyramids ?
- No I have (ever – **never**) seen them .

Have you fed the chicket (ever – **yet**) ?

التحويل من ever الى never والعكس

☯- I have never met a more polite girl than Fatma. (most)☯

-Fatma is the most polite girl I have ever met.

☯- I have never met a better boy than Seif.

-Seif is the best boy I have ever met.

☯- Asmaa is the laziest girl I have ever known.

-I have never known a lazier girl than Asmaa.

☯-I have never watched this film before.

-this is the first time I have ever watched this film.

Just / already و يأتيا بين المساعد و الاساسى

She (**has just** – just has) finished the letter .

- Have you (**already gone** – gone already) to Alex ?

Just حالا *already* بالفعل

- I have (just – **already**) visited Alex. I remember it was last year.

عندما نجد before فى آخر الجملة الأفضل never بمعنى

- I have (already – **never**) visited Cairo before.

7) Practice grammar :

Choose the correct answer:

1-I……… him since I joined the club.

a-knew b-have known c- have been knowing d- know

2-Have you ever been to Turkey? – Yes, I ……… there in 2003.

a-went b-have gone c-go d-have been

3-Somebody…….. my bicycle ! Now I'll have to walk home.

a-steals b-have stolen c-has stolen d-is stealing

4-Up to now, Ola……… seven prizes.

a-has won b- had won c-won d-is winning

5-I have bought a new house……… .

a-recently b-just c-yet d-ever

6-…………Ahmed lately ?

a-Did you see b-Has been seen c-Do you see d-Have you seen

7-Rami ………. Three books from the library recently.

a-took b-takes c-has taken d-had taken

8-Manal is crying because she……….. a sad film .

a-had watched b-has watched c-was watching d-watched

9-Nabila can't see very well because she ……… glasses.

a-has lost b-had lost c-loses d-lost

Since=ever since	اسم	for	عدد
1998	سنة	3 years	سنوات
summer	فصل	4 seasons	فصول
march	شهر	2 months	شهور
???		a week	أسابيع
Friday	يوم	2 days	أيام
7 p.m / a.m	ساعة	2 hours	ساعات

8-Fill with since / for

1- I have been working in his office ……………a month

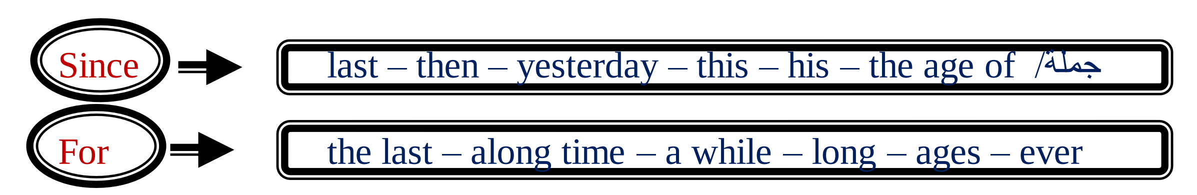
2-They have lived in France ………………………1970

3-i have used this medicine …………………Twelve years

4- Mr. Hassan has been in the hospital ………………his accident

5-We have waited …………………..half an hour

6-He has written stories …………….. as long as you can remember



Since the last war **for the last month**

- I haven't met Ali (***since*** – for) 2003
- She hasn't done the homework (since – ***for***) along time .
- Samy has carried out the project (***since*** – for) his father's arrival .



Since ماضى بسيط , مضارع تام

- I haven't seen him Since he has been young " **was** "

Since he came , he (was – has been) in his room .

التحول من since الى **for** والعكس

-I haven't seen Ali for 2 years. "since"

- I haven't seen Ali since 2015.

-I haven't seen Mona for a year. "since"

-I haven't seen Mona since 2016. -I haven't seen Mona since last year.

***** for a + مده = since last - مده**

- I haven't met Rania for 2 weeks.

وهنا لا نعرف استخدام الطرح او last وهنا نعرف قاعده

تحويل الماضي التام المنفي الي ماضي بسيط مثبت + **since** مده + **It's**

-It's 2 weeks since I met Rania.

-I haven't played for a long time.

-It's a long time since I played

the last \ last + ماضي بسيط **when** + ماضي بسيط

= haven't \ hasn't + التصريف الثالث + **since** + ماضي بسيط

- I last met Ramy when I was in Cairo. = -*I haven't met Ramy since I was Cairo.*

-The last time I saw Nora was when I was in Cairo.

= **I haven't seen Nora since I was in Cairo**.

قد يتم تغيير when باي شئ مع الماضي البسيط مثل ago\ in

Last \ the last time + past simple + in \ ago .

= haven't \ hasn't +p.p+ since \ for.

*** I last saw my friend in 2012. (since- for)**

- I haven't seen my friend since 2012 I have.
- I haven't seen my friend for 5 years.

**** the last time I met Ali was 3 years ago. (since-for)**

- I haven't me Ali for 3 years.

-I haven't met Ali since 2014

** ركز فى تركيبه الاثبات :

Started \ began to +inf \ v-ing + in \ ago.

=Have \ has + p.p + since \ for

- I have worked here since 2015 (ago\ in)
- I started to work here in 2015.

-I started to work here 2 years ago .

يمكن استخدام for مع الماضى البسيط / مضارع تام بسيط / تام مستمر

- I have lived in Cairo for 3 years . أى أنه عاش هناك لمدة 3 سنوات حتى الآن .
- I have been living in Cairo for 3 years .

أى أنه عاش فى القاهرة لمدة 3 سنوات حتى الآن و قد يعيش فى المستقبل

- He lived in Cairo for 3years اى انه عاش أى 3سنوات بحيث لا يكون اخرها هذا العام

I haven't met Ali (**since** – when) I was 13 .
He hasn't gone toAlex since 2005 (**in/ago**)
✂ **He last went to Alex in 2005**
✂ **He last went to Alex 6 years ago**

- She has **been** to Cairo – he is still there . " **gone** "
- It's a long time since I (see – **saw**) him

I haven't eaten meat for a long time (**since**)
✂**It's a long time since I ate meat**

Have been to	ذهب و عاد	Have gone to	ذهب و لم يعد

- She has been to Cairo – he is still there . " **gone** "

)Choose the correct answer:Practice

1-He has lived in Tanta…… 1995.
a-for b-just c-since d-in
2-Hany has worked as a taxi driver……… 7 years.
a-since b-for c-in d-ago
3-Mr.Ali………. very depressed since he lost his job.
a-was b- has been c-had been d- is
4-It's two years since we………….. .
a-have met b-met c-meet d-had met
5-What has happened to her ……….. this afternoon?
a-for b-in c-since d-when
6-She has been ill……… the last two days .
a-since b-ago c-every d-for
7-She is back in Egypt now. She…….. to Italy.
a-has been b-is going to c-has gone d-is being
8-We haven't seen him………. We met last Friday.
a-for b-while c-since d- when
9-She ……….. to London. She is still there.
a-has been b-has gone c-will go d-had gone

Past or Present Perfect Tense - Simple form

1. The weather _________ (be) awful in the past few days.
2. We ____________ (wash) the dishes. They’re clean now.
3. ________________ (your course, start) yet?
4. Emma ___________ (pack) her suitcase last night.
5. They ___________ (close) the factory. – Really? When ___......... (that happen) ?
6. Shall we play tennis? We __________ (not play) since we were children.
7. The airplane ___________ (land) . The pilot is just getting out.
8. Prices ____________ (go) up. Everything is more expensive this year.
9. I’m tired. We ____________ (walk) 10 miles.
10. The Queen ________________ (arrive) in an RAF helicopter last night.
11. How long ______________ (Vicky, have) that camera? – For about a month.

12. We _____________ (just come) back from our holidays.
13. You parcel _________ (arrive). The postman _________________ (bring) it two hours ago.
14. He ___________ (be) at his computer for two hours.
15. We ___________ (live) there for ten years but we _________ (be) in Birmingham for the last two.
16. We ___________ (not have) a party for ages.
17. My sister's car is only a year old but she ______________ (already crash) it.
18. Dinosaurs ___________ (roam) the earth millions of years ago.
19. It ______________ (not rain) yet today.
20. ____________ (you see) last week's magazine? - It must be here somewhere.

Past simple or Present Perfect Tense – Simple form

1. The President ______________ (just come) out of the building and will make a speech in a moment.
2. ___________________ (you ever be) to America?
3. _________________ (Churchill ever go) to America? – No, not that I know of.
4. __________________ (you see) this week's magazine?
5. _________________ (you wash) the car yet? – No, I haven't. But I _________________ (already mow) the lawn.
6. We ______________ (not have) many visitors last year; we ____________ (have) a lot more this year.
7. The last time I _________________ (go) to Brighton was in August.
8. A few days ago I ______________ (learn) that someone is planning to tear down the old building.
9. We ____________________ (always be) poor. We ________________ (never have) any money. 10. I love this film. I think it's the fourth time I ______ (see) it.
11. It _____________ (be) very dry so far this week, but it _____________(rain) a lot last week.
12. I would like to meet a ghost but I ____________ (never see) one before.
13. Marylyn Monroe ______________ (play) in about 30 films.
14. _________________ (you ever bake) your own bread? –Yes I ____________ (try) it when I ___________________ (be) in high school but I _____________ (not bake) anything since then.
15. Janet _____________ (be) very ill three years ago.
16. We ___________________ (move) here in 1993. We ___________________ (be) here for a long time now.
17. Two people ___________________ (die) in a fire on Elm Street last night.
18. It _____________ (take) ages to repair the car. I'm glad we're finished now.
19. I _____________ (find) the wallet I ____________ (lose) yesterday.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

1. Alaa, who lives next door, won the first prize for reading .... 2010.

a) since b) in c) from d) at

2. His wife causes him a lot of trouble. He has been patient with her......... a long time.

a) since b) from c) for d) to

3. My keys......... I can't open the door.

a) are losing b) have lost c) have been lost d) has lost

4. In recent years, scientists......... ways to isolate genes. ,

a) will develop b) have developed c) has developed d) developed

5. She………….. to me since she left for Spain.

a) didn't write b) hadn't written c) doesn't write d) hasn't written

6. The dinner hasn't been prepared ...... you have to wait a little.

a) already b) still c) yet d) lately

7. It's an hour since he ....

a) phones b) has phoned c) phoned d) is phoning

8. I have....... reported the police.

a) yet b) already c) still d) so far

9. I haven't played football.......... I made an accident.

a) when b) since c) after d) before

10. She hasn't written to me .... a year.

a) in b) for c) from d) since

11. Ahmed hasn't e-mailed us since he .... to Holland.

a) has been b) went c) has gone d) goes

12. Salma ……………… in Tanta since 2004.

a) lived b) lives c) is living d) has lived

13. He has worked in this school ………….. more than twenty years.

a) since b) in c) for d) at

14. Dalia has practised her hobby .... a long time.

a) since b)for c) recently d) ago

15. They .... to the USA. They are in Cairo now.

a) has been b) have gone c) have been d) going

16. She .... for work an hour ago.

a) has left b) left c) is leaving d) will leave

17. The writer .... his book yet.

a) has finished b) didn't finish c) isn't finished d) hasn't finished

18. Samir and Nagy .... friends all their lives.

a) were b) have been c) has been d) will be

19. Ihave known him .... we joined the university.

a) for b) since c) already d) just

20. Noha has .... cleaned her room. It looks nice now.

a) already b)yet c) never d)ever

21. Adel............ from university in 2003.

a) has graduated b) graduated c) will graduate d) graduates

22. We .... in Cairo since 1970.

a) living b) lived c) have lived d) are living

23. The manager has met many people since he .... at his office.

a) has arrived b) arrived c) is arriving d) will arrive

24. He .... come back home.

a) just has b) already has c) has just d) never

25. When .... you last see him?

a) did b)have c)are d) were

7) Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write it correctly

1. He has been in prison since a year. (…………….)
2. It's years since I have taken my secondary school exams. (…………….)
3. I haven't see her since 2004. (…………….)
4. He haven't written to me for three months. (…………….)
5. How long ago have you started playing football? (…………….)
6. She has studied abroad for 2012. (…………….)
7. It’s seven years for I saw Magdy. (…………….)
8. I’ve written to my English pen friend since the last year. (…………….)
9. How long did he begin to read the story? (…………….)
10. I don't think they have yet decorated the bridge. (…………….)
11. It’s a month since I last go shopping. (…………….)
12. I haven’t seen Mr. Salah since ages. (…………….)

The past perfect simple زمن الماضى التام البسيط

had + p.p passive ⟶ had been + p.p

☐ **يدل على حدث قد تم قبل حدث آخر**

After I had done my homework , I slept معنى الكلام أنه قام بعمل الواجب أولا ثم نام

He didn't buy anything because he had lost his money أى أنه فقد أمواله أولا

She had already (**sent** – been sending) out 20 invitations .

After when/As soon as ماضى التام/بسيط ⟶ ماضى بسيط , ⟶

- **First he studied then he watched TV.**
- After he had studied / studied, he watched TV.
- As soon as he (**met** – meet) Mona, he told her everything.

☐ لكن هناك فرق طفيف بين الماضى التام و البسيط بعد after ,

- After he had done his homework, he watched TV.

☐ أى أن هناك فيصل زمنى بين الحدث الأول و الثانى .

- After he did the homework , he watched TV.

☐ أى هناك فترة زمنية بسيطة جدا أو لا يوجد فيصل زمنى

- First I studied then I watched TV. (after)
- **After I had studied, I watched TV.**
- After I studied, I watched TV
- I played but first I finished my work. (**After**)
- **After I had finished my work , I played**

After = Having + p.p

- After he had travelled to London , he worked in a factory. (Having)

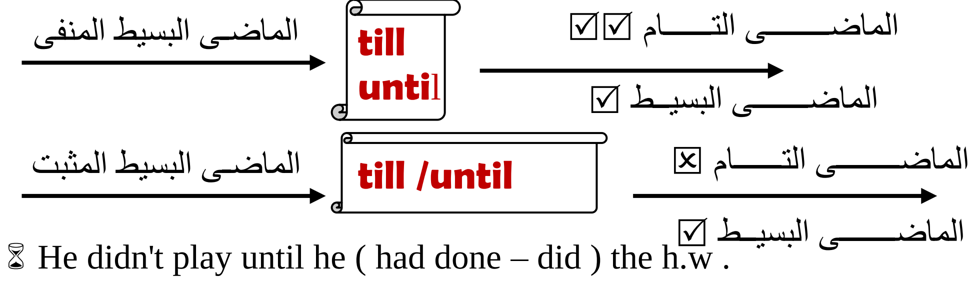
- **Having travelled to London, he worked in a factory.**

Before /when/By the time زمن الماضــــى البسيــط ← زمن الماضـــى التــام ←

- Before he **kill** his wife, he had made a good plan . " killed "
- By the time Ali came, I **telephone** him had telephoned .
- First I telephoned Ali then went out.
- **Before I went out, I had telephoned Ali.**
- First I explained then I revised.
- **By the time I revised, I had explained.**

As soon as / By the time إذا لم يوجد فاعل و ليس " v ---- ing " **Before / After** يأتى بعد

- After (**cooking** – had cooked) , he telephoned Samy .
- Before (studying – studied) , he had had his meal .
- (**After** – As soon as) finishing , he went to the cinema .



- He didn't play until he (had done – did) the h.w .
- They didn't cook (until – **because**) the gas had run out .
- They didn't cook (**until** – because) he had come from his work . .
- He waited (**until** – because) he (**came**-had come) .

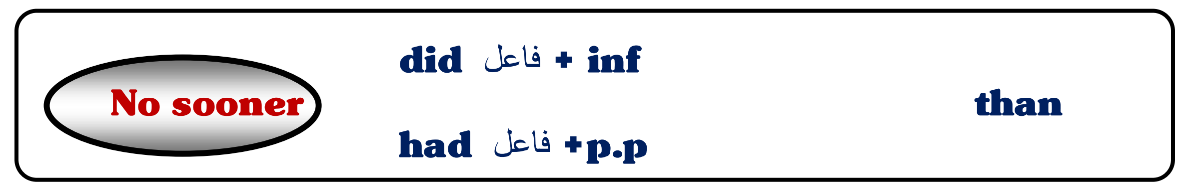
It was only when الماضى التام **that** الماضى البسيط
It wasn't until الماضى التام **that** الماضى البسيط

- It was only when he finishes that he went to the cinema. " **had finished** "
- It wasn't (because – **until**) he had met Ali that he told him the truth .

- **No sooner** الماضى التام / الماضى البسيط **than** ماضى بسيط
- **Hardly** ماضى التام / الماضى البسيط **when** ماضى بسيط
- **Scarcely** ماضى التام / الماضى البسيط **when** ماضى بسيط

First the bell rang then students entered.

- The bell **had** no sooner **rung** than students entered .
- The bell no sooner **rang** than students entered .
- No sooner **had** the bell **rung** than students entered .
- No sooner **did** the bell **ring** than students entered .



- No sooner (did – **had**) he invited Ali than he accepted .
- **I didn't watch TV before studying.**
  - After I (had) studied, I watched TV. إذا أتى قبل before نفى يكون بعدها الحدث الأول
  - ركز جيداً مع **when**
- When I arrived at the station the train (left / **had left**) so I missed it.

الجملة تبين أن القطار غادر أولاً ثم وصل إلى المحطة . ☐

✍ When I arrived at the station the station the train (**left** – had left) but I caught it.

يبين أن عملية الوصول تمت أولاً ثم مغادرة القطار . ✍

Practice exercise (2)

15** choose the correct answer:

1- After my sister……. her homework, she watched TV.
a-did **b-had done** **c-has done** **d-doing**

2- Eman ……… TV after finishing her homework .
a-had watched **b-watches** **c-watch** **d-watched**

3- Having………… the bill, the customer left the mall.
a-pay **b-paid** **c-pays** **d-to pay**

4- ……….you learned to speak by the time you were five?
a-Did **b-Have** **c-Were** **d-Had**

5- I didn't meet Ali………. he had come back.
a-since **b-before** **c-after** **d-until**

6- He didn't see the match until he…… his work.
a-finished **b-had finished** **c-finishes** **d-has finished**

7- He found the camera which he……… .
a-had lost **b-lost** **c-has lost** **d-had been lost**

8- After he ………. the factory, Dickens went to work as an office clerk.
a-have left **b-leaves** **c-was leaving** **d-left**

9- His father went to prison because he……….. into debt.
a-get **b-had got** **c-gets** **d-has got**

10- ………… some notes after reading the book ?
a-Had he made **c-Would he make** **b-Did he make** **d-Has he made**

Exercises on Grammar

16) Choose the correct answer

1. ....had he left home than he heard an explosion.
a- Hardly **b- No sooner** **c- Before** **d- After**
2. ....she was a little girl, she wanted to be an actress.
a- Till **b- After** **c- Until** **d- When**
3. I found your coat ....you had left the house.
a- after **b- till** **c- no sooner** **d- hardly**
4. We won't start................Ali comes.
a- after **b- until** **c- when** **d- hardly**
5. I decided to water the tree after ....it.
a- had planted **b- planted** **c- planting** **d- plant**
6. I didn't answer the question............ I had read it carefully.
a- after **b- until** **c- as soon as** **d- before**
7. Hardly .... started our journey when the car got a flat tyre.
a- had we **b- have we** **c- do we** **d- we had**
8. He had no sooner bought a car ....he sold it again.
a- when **b- that** **c- than** **d- then**
9. After he ....his homework, he will watch the match.
a- had done **b- did** **c- will do** **d- does**
10. We went to the museum ....we had had lunch.
a- till **b- after** **c- no sooner** **d- hardly**

11. He missed the bus because he ……………… late.
a- had got up **b- gets** **c- has got up** **d- got up**
12. He didn't remember the promise he ………………
a- took **b- has taken** **c- takes** **d- had taken**
13. As soon as I ……………….. the ticket, I ran to catch the bus.
a- bough **b- had bought** **c- have bought** **d- was buying**
14. He ……………..me his book yesterday.
a- gave **b- gives** **c- had given** **d- will give**
15. The patient ……………….before the doctor came.
a- died **b- dies** **c- had died** **d- has died**
16. As soon as he had arrived in London he ……………..me.
a-has phoned **b- phones** **c- had phoned** **d- phoned**
17. She ………………..a teacher before she became a guide.
a- has been **b- had been** **c- was being** **d- is**
18. By the time he was five, he ……………….to write.
a- learnt **b- learns** **c- had learnt** **d- would learn**
19. My father didn't remember the promise ………………………
a- had made **b- made** **c- makes** **d- has made**
20. She …………..her lunch until her husband had come.
a- had had **b- won't have** **c- wasn't have** **d- didn't have**
21. By 7.00 yesterday evening, I ……………dinner with my family.
a) had had **b) was having** **c) have had** **d) had**
22. After he ……….. his work, he returned home.
a) have finished **b) has finished** **c) finished** **d) finishes**
23. After he ……….. his work, he will return home.
a) have finished **b) has finished** **c) had finished** **d) finish**
24. They couldn't go swimming because they ……………their swimming suits.
a) forget **b) have forgotten** **c) had forgotten** **d) will forget**
25. I didn't see my friend. When I arrived at her house, she ………… out.
a) gone **b) went** **c) has gone** **d) had gone**
26. After he returned home , he realized that his wallet……………. .
a) stole **b) had stolen** **c) was stealing** **d) had been stolen**
27. In the past, people ……………… the earth was flat.
a) were thinking **b) had thought** **c) thought** **d) have thought**
28. ………….seeing the snake, she felt scared
a) During **b) When** **c) On** **d) Before**
29. She didn't enjoy skiing……………….she had learned to stop safely.
a) till **b) after** **c) before** **d) when**
30. Mona ………forgive him until he apologizes for his mistakes.
a) didn't **b) wasn't** **c) won't** **d) don't**
31. As soon as we arrived at school , the first lesson ……………..
a) had begun **b) began** **c) begins** **d) has begun**
32. When it was lunchtime , I didn't eat much . I …..a big breakfast.
a) was having **b) have had** **c) had had** **d) will be having**
33. As soon as the criminal …………, he was sent to prison .
a) has been arrested **b) was being arrested** **c) had been arrested** **d) arrested**
34. While Dalia was reading a book, Dina .. ………….. television.
a) watching **b) had watched** **c) watched** **d) was watching**



Future tenses

1

مضارع بسيط	مستقبل بسيط	مستقبل قريب	مضارع مستمر	مستقبل مستمر	مستقبل تام

1-زمن المضارع البسيط

Form التصريف الاول / التصريف الاول+ s

و يستخدم التعبير عن المستقبل مع الاشياء التي تعمل وفق جدول مواعيد مثل "القطار – الطيران – الدروس – المستشفيات – العمل - الامتحانات"

The plane **takes** off at 8 o'clock and **arrives** in London at 12 o'clock

قد يكون المضارع مثبت او منفي:

☯This lesson **doesn't finish** until 2o'clock

☺The library **opens** at 8a.m tomorrow

1-Tomorrow morning the first lesson at school…………at 7 o'clock

a)**starts** b)was starting c)will start d)started

و غالبا يستخدم هذا الزمن مع افعال مثل

start ,finish , arrive , leave , land , take off ,open ,close

2-زمن المستقبل البسيط The future simple

Form ⟶ **shall /will +inf**

متى نستخدم shall؟ نستخدم هذا الفعل مع we,I

في حالات محددة 1- الاقتراح 2-عرض مساعدة على شكل سؤال 3-طلب النصح

☺(**shall** –will)we go for a swim? اقتراح

☯(**shall**-will) I open the door for you ? عرض مساعدة

My computer has stopped , what(will-**shall**) I do ? طلب النصح

متى نستخدم will

1-prediction التنبؤ I think Ali (**will**-is going -is) pass the test tomorrow

كيف اعرف انه تنبؤ من بعض الافعال و الاحوال مثل :

expect –think – sure – perhaps –possible –probably –believe –purpose –certainly

2-future facts حقائق مستقبلية ❆Marwa (**will** –is going to –is)be 16 on Monday

3- Promise وعد ❆If you succeed I (**will** –am going to)buy you a present

4-threat تهديد ❆I (**will** –am going to) fire you if you don't concentrate on your work

5-offer عرض بجملة خبرية ❆I (shall-**will**-am going) lend you some money if you want

6-quick decisions قرار سريع ❆That's the phone ,I (**will**-am going to –shall)answer it

7-warning التحذير ❆Study hard or you (**will**-are going to)fail

8-future plans تخطيط مستقبلي…………. **يتم الترتيب له الان**

❆A:let's meet tomorrow B:OK. I (**will** –am going to)meet you at 7 p.m

9-Hopes الامال ❆I hope our team (**will**-is going to)win

10-fixed connectors روابط ثابته

After , as soon as , when ⟶ مضارع بسيط/ تام..... ⟶ .will+inf

❆After we finish , we(**will**-shall-are going to) have rest

3-المستقبل القريب

Form **am, is are going to +inf**

1-يدل على حدث على وشك الحدوث و له دليل في الحاضر

The sky is cloudy , it (will-**is going to**)rain

ملحوظة اذا وجد دليل مع الفعل think او اى كلمة تنبؤ فهذا ايضا حدث على وشك الحدوث و ليس تنبؤ

The sky is cloudy , I think it (will-**is going to**) rain

قد يكون الدليل عبارة عن تحذير

Look out ! you (will-**are going to**)fall

و لكن لاحظ

Look out or you (**will**-are going to)fall

This is a clever boy , I think he (**will**-is going to)be a doctor
هنا حدث له دليل و لكنه ليس على وشك الحدوث
2-يدل على حدث له خطة /نية / تم التقرير له

Planned-intended-decided
Sarah and Mohammed have made plans they…………tomorrow
d)shall skate c)skate b)will skate a)**are going to skate**
I have decided that I……………English this afternoon
d)am studying **c)am going to study** b)will study a)study

4-زمن المضارع المستمر

Form……. → **am ,is ,are +v"ing"**
و يدل على حدث مرتب او معد او مجهز له من قبل
arranged , prepared, organized
He is(**killing** –going to kill) his wife tomorrow , he has arranged everything
لاحظ الملاحظات الاتية جيدا:

تمشى حسب الكلمة الدالة	→	كلمة تدل على زمن معين+تحديد الموعد…….
am, is , are +v"ing"	→	لا يوجد كلمة تدل على زمن+تحديد الموعد…………

He (**is meeting** –is going to meet)Ali at 7p.m
He is (meeting-**going to meet**)Ali at 7p.m , he has planned that
اذا كان التحديد للموعد جملة خبرية فالاختيار الصحيح مضارع مستمر
اذا كان التحديد للموعد في جملة استفهامية فالاثنين صح و لكن الافضل مستقبل قريب عن المضارع المستمر

We are(**playing**-going to play)this afternoon
Are we(playing-**going to play**)this afternoon

4- Choose the correct answer

1. Omar ……………………3 years next November.
a) will turn b) is going to turn c) is turning d) turns
2. ……………………..you help that blind man cross the street, please?
a) are going to b) shall c will d) are
3. I ………………………your father that you misbehave in class if you do this again.
a) will tell b) am going to c) am telling d) tells
4. A: I can't cook this dish. b: ok I ………………………..you.
a) show b) am going to show c) am showing d) will show
5.The ceiling is cracked. I think it …………………………………..
a) falls b) will fall c) is going to fall d) is falling
6. I promise that I ……………………you that mobile.
a) buy b) will buy c) am going to buy d) is buying
7. He thinks that we ………………………..on the moon in the future.
a) live b) will live c) are going to live d) are living
8. Mum: We have no bread. son: I ………………………to the shop to buy some.
a) go b)will go c) am going d) would go
9. His schoolbag is open . he ………………………..his books.
a) drop b) will drop c) is going to drop d) is dropping
10. I ………………………… my cousins at the weekend. I have called them.
a) visit b) will visit c) am going to visit d) am visiting
11. He ……………………… to the theatre tonight. He has booked a ticket.
a) will go b) am going c) am going to d) go
12.He ……………….. to Rome tomorrow afternoon.
a) leaves b) will leave c) am leaving d) am going to leave

13. This school ………………………….. ten years old this year.
a) is b) will be c) is going to be d) be
14. He is happy because his sister ………………………….. a baby.
a) have b) will have c) is going to have d) is having
15. If you sit in a traffic jam in Cairo, your lungs ………….. with exhaust fumes from cars.
a) fills b) will fill c) are going to fill d) are filling
16. My grandfather………………………… us next Friday.
a) visits b) is visiting c) is going to visit d) will visit
17. Our School headmistress ……………………….. the minister tomorrow.
a) will meet b)is going to meet c) meets d) is meeting
18. There………………………… no oil at some time in the future.
a) is b) will be c) is going to d) would be
19.Twenty years from now, I think my country …………………………… a fantastic place.
a) becomes b) will become c) is going to become d) is becoming
20. Omar : it is cold. You: I ……………………….. the window.
a) close b) will close c) am closing d) am going to close
21. I can't go to the cinema with you tomorrow. I …………………………… my grandparents.
a) will visit b) am going to visit c) am visiting d) visit
22. I believe we …………………… by air than we do now.
a) travel b) will travel c) are travelling d) are going to travel

Practice on all tenses all tenses

Fill in the correct form of the verb – All tenses

1. My family have ________ (buy) some land in southern France recently. They ___________ (build) a summer house there at the moment.
2. Andy and Mary ___________ (go) to a concert tomorrow night. They ________________ (look forward to) it the whole week.
3. Jonathon _____________ (watch) the news on TV every day and it ___________ (help) him with his English.
4. My car ___________________ (break) down when I ___________________ (drive) home from work. I _________________ (fix) it if I _________ (know) what was wrong. But I didn't so _______________ (have) to take it to the garage.
5. When he _______________ (found) Microsoft, Bill Gates was only 20 years old. He _______________ (already write) his first computer programme six years earlier.
6. An accident _____________ (happen) near my house last night. A car _______________ (hit) a young man. He ___________ (ride) his bike when someone in front of him suddenly ___________ (open) a car door. Many people ___________ (see) the accident. The police _________ (interrogate) them last night.
7. Mrs Smith said that one day she _____________________ (retire) from teaching. She said that she ____________ (spend) her new free time learning about computers.
8. I __________ (not sleep) at all last night. Someone ________ (listen) to music all night.
9. I ______________ (see) a film a week ago, but I ____________ (not enjoy) it very much because I _________________ (already read) the book. If I ____________ (not read) the book I _________________ (probably enjoy) the film more.

10. The judge sentenced the man to eight years in prison because he _______________ (rob) a bank.
11. They _____________ (stand) in the queue for over an hour when the manager ____________________ (tell) them that there were no more tickets.
12. Alan ___________ (be) in the car accident yesterday. The other driver _____________ (lose) control of his car because he _____________ (fall) asleep.
13. She ______________ (not see) her father since he __________ (start) to work in Marseille two years ago.
14. I ___________ (sleep) when the fire broke out.
15. Linda phoned and explained that she _______________ (not can) to come to the party the next day because she ______________ (be) still sick.
16. I __________________ (just see) the film "The Da Vinci Code". – ___________ (you see) it too? – No, I _____________ (not have) but I ____________________ (read) the book.
17. My sister ____________ (fly) home from London today. Her flight ____________________ (arrive) in an hour so I _________ (leave) for the airport right now to get there in time.
18. Unless he _________ _ (sell) more he won't get much money.
19. While he _____________ (wait) for the bus there ______________ (be) a robbery at the bank. After the robbers ______________ (go) away the police ____________________ (come) but they ____________ (not can) to catch them. 20. I ______________ (use) to ski when I was at the university but I ___________(break) a leg five years ago and since then I __________(not ski) any more.

More and more

Complete the sentences with the suitable form of the verbs in brackets.

1.- If I ___________ (find) a good job, I'll move to Madrid.
2.- He met his wife when he ___________ (work) in Brussels.
3.- You can turn off the radio. I _____________ (not listen) to it.
4.- Where __________ (you / have) dinner yesterday?
5.- This exercise is difficult. I ___________ (help) you to do it.
6.- What _____________ (you / cook) tonight?
7.- _____________ (you / finish) your homework yet?
8.- My father ____________ (go) to the bank. He'll be back soon.
9.- What ___________ (they / do) at 9.00 last night?
10.- It ___________ (snow) when we __________ (leave) the library.
11.- I usually ___________ (listen) to the news in the car.
12.- My cousin is a writer. He ___________ (write) three novels.
13.- Be careful! The baby __________ (put) those keys in his mouth!
14.- When _______________ (Barack Obama / become) president of the USA?
15.- My students ______________ (not listen) when I gave the instructions.
16.- Gonzalo is thirsty! I ____________ (get) him a glass of water!

17.- If it ____________ (not rain) we'd lie on the beach.
18.- It's my birthday next week- Don't worry! I _____________ (not forget) it.
19.- I think it ____________ (rain) this afternoon.
20.- John __________ (speak) to Susan a minute ago.
21.- If you ask him nicely, he __________ (help) you.
22.- Would you like a coffee? No, thanks. I ______ (already / have) four cups today.
23.- _____________ (you /ever / have) an argument with your parents about clothes.
24.- I'm sure they ___________ (lose) the match.
25.- My neighbour has broken his leg. He __________ (not play) tennis this weekend.
26.- If I had the receipt, I ___________ (return) these jeans.
27.- What would you like? I ___________ (have) some orange juice.
28.- If my brother ___________ (not arrive) soon, I'll send him a text message.
29..-I ___________ (not see) my grandparents since last summer.
30.- If you found a purse, ___________ (you / give) it to the teacher?

More and more

Fill in the correct form of the irregular verb – All Tenses

1. What _______________________ of your new boyfriend (you think).
2. She _______________________ anything about his past yet (never hear)
3. We ___________________them at a restaurant last week (meet).
4. I _______________________ the contents of the contract tomorrow (read).
5. Where _______________________ your last holidays? (you spend)
6. He _______________________ a glass on the floor (just throw)
7. In the past two years she _______________________ a very nice person (become)
8. The exercise book ___________________________ 17 € (cost)
9. The used to ____________ with furniture but now she _________ with cars (deal, deal)
10. He _______________________ his homework. He can go out now. (just do)
11. Our cows _______________________ more mild recently (give)
12. It was hot yesterday. The children _______________________ swimming. (go)
13. Since his departure to France I _________________ any news from him (not hear).
14. The ball _______________________ me on the head and I went to the ground (hit)
15. Please _______________________ on the shirt! I don't like it (keep)
16. She was lying in her bed when the phone _______________________ (ring).
17. During the war they _______________________ many people. (shoot)
18. I _______________________ you my new house sometime next week (show).
19. Last night I _______________________ in my bed for the first time (sleep)
20. She never _______________________ about her future (speak).
21. My friend _______________________ me for many years when I __________________ him last week (not see, meet)
22. The sun ______________________ before I _______________________ to bed (set, go)

verbs + ...to+inf

agree	يوافق	arrange	يرتب		
decide	يقرر	dare	يجرؤ	refuse	يرفض
deserve	يستحق	demand	يطلب	manage	يتحكم
pretend	يتظاهر	expect	يتوقع	threaten	يهدد
hope	يأمل	want	يريد	offer	يعرض
wish	يأمل – يتمنى	plan	يخطط	learn	يتعلم
attempt	يحاول	promise	يعد	Try**	يحاول

وهذا يأتي في الامتحان بشكل لذيذ :

- He promised giving me a present . (to give)
- She decided joining the club . (to join)
- He hoped going to the conference . (to go)
- He offered helping her (to help)

V+V-ing

enjoy	يستمتع	finish	ينهي	suggest	يقترح
go	يذهب	miss	يفقد	delay	يؤجل
finish	ينهي	detest / despise	يبغض	mind	يمانع
recommend	يزكي	regret**	يندم	fancy	يتخيل
prevent	يمتع	avoid	يتجنب	admit	يعترف
deny	ينكر	come	يأتي	dislike	يكره
loathe	يكره بشدة	risk	يخاطر		

- He avoided (to speak – ***speaking***) to her .
- She risked **to climb** the mountain . (climbing)
- He finished (to do – ***doing***) the h.w

هناك تركيبات أخرى يأتي بعدها v-ing :

Look forward to + v–ing	object to + v–ing
It's no use + v–ing	thanks to + v–ing
It's no good + v–ing	due to + v–ing
Can't help + v–ing	can't stand + v–ing
Be / get used to + v–ing	be worth + v–ing

- I look forward to (hear – ***hearing***) from you .
- It's no use to hurry , the bus has left . (harrying)

see – hear – watch مفعول inf /V-ing

- I heard her (to sing – ***singing***)
- I watched her (to escape – ***escaping***)

spend مفعول v-ing *stop مفعولv-ing

- We can stop the river (flooded – ***flooding***)
- She spent all night (to think – ***thinking***)

3- النمط الثالث : لا يوجد فرق نهائيا **(Verb +V-ing / To+inf)**

- **begin – start – continue** يواصل

4- النمط الرابع : يوجد فرق طفيف (Verb +V-ing / To+inf)

- **prefer – hate – like – love**
  - to + inf (تعبر عن موقف خاص (أى فى وقت محدد أو الآن
  - v-ing تعبر عن موقف عام (رأى) ليس مرتبط بوقت محدد

- I prefer (to drink – ***drinking***) tea .
- I prefer (***to drink*** – drinking) tea now .
- I like (to visit – ***visiting***) Alex .
- I like (***to visit*** – visiting) my uncle today .
- I like (***to swim*** – swimming) let's go هيا بنا (تعبر أن الحدث الآن)

- **5- النمط الخامس : يوجد فرق شديد (Verb +V-ing / To+inf)**

- **stop**
  - to + inf (يتوقف لكى يفعل (لم يفعل
  - v-ing يتوقف عن فعل

- While he was back home , he stopped (***to buy*** – buying) newspaper .
- He stopped (to smoke – ***smoking***) 3 years ago .

- **Forget**
  - to + inf ينسى أن يفعل
  - v-ing ينسى أنه فعل
- **remember**
  - to+inf يتذكر أن يفعل
  - V-ing يتذكر أنه فعل

- I forgot (***closing*** – to close) the door when I went back I found that it was closed
- Don't forget (***to close*** – closing) the door .
- Remember (***to post*** – posting) this letter .

- **regret**
  - to + inf يندم أن يفعل
  - v-ing يندم أنه فعل

- I regret (to go – ***going***) to the party yesterday .
- I regret (***to go*** – going) to the party tomorrow .
- I regret (to go – ***going***) to the party .

- **try**
  - to + inf يحاول أن يفعل " يبذل مجهود " /غالبا يفشل
  - v-ing يجرب " شئ بسيط "

- He tried (***to climb*** – climbing) the mountain but he couldn't .
- Have you tried (to eat – ***eating***) meat with jam .

6) Choose the correct answer

1- I have finished …………..the report.

a- write b- writing c- to write d- wrote

2- He suggested…………….for a swim.

a- to swim b-to swimming c- swimming d- is swimming

3- He decided …………….his car.

a- sell b- to sell c- selling d- to selling

4- Maha agreed to go………………with us.

a- to sail b- to sailing c- sailing d- sailed

5- Fancy……………you here.

a- seeing b- is seeing c- was seeing d- see

6- I wanted to avoid …………her but I couldn't.

a- meet b- met c- is meeting d- meeting

7- He demanded ………………the manager.

a- would see b- will see c- to see d- seeing

8- He deserved……………….punished.

a- being b- to being c- would be d- to be

9- The thief denied……………the money.

a- stolen b- was stealing c- to steal d- stealing

10- We have arranged ………………..at 9 o'clock.

a-meeting b- will meet c- to meet d- met

11- He wanted……………….a new camera.

a- buying b- to be bought c- to buy d- to buying

12- I can't stand ………………listening to him.

a- listened b- to listen c- listening d- to be listened

13- He longed ……………back home.

a- to be b- being c- to being d- would be

14- Don't try ……………if you have never driven before.

a- to drive b- drove c- driving d- to be driven

15- Stop………………… you are giving me a headache.

a- to shout b-shouted c- shouting d- to shouting

16- She always prefers ……….to school.

a) to walking b) walks c) walk d) walking

7) Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write it correctly

1. She has suggested go to the museum. (…………….)
2. I enjoy to travel to Alex in winter. (…………….)
3. I don’t mind to wait if you’re busy. (…………….)
4. It didn’t stop to rain all day yesterday. (…………….)
5. He decided not wait for Ali. (…………….)
6. He admitted to steal the necklace. (…………….)
7. She decided going with Ayman instead. (…………….)
8. She has promised taking me to the zoo. (…………….)
9. I planned going to some real Italian restaurants. (…………….)

Dictionary

عاوز عندك اكبر قدر ممكن من الـ Vocabulary

in recognition of	تقديرا ل	educated	متعلم
youth	الشباب	uneducated	غير متعلم
state	الدولة	rural	ريفي
aim at	يهدف الي	communities	مجتمعات
provide	يوفر-يزود	requirements	متطلبات
job opportunities	فرص العمل	contribute to	يشارك-يساهم
solve	يحل	benefit from	يستفيد من
solution	حل	throughout	طوال
unemployment	البطالة	communication	الاتصال
side effects	اثار جانبية	chance	فرصة
urban	مدنى	individuals	افراد
route	ارض	obtain	يحصل علي
feverish	محموم	mass information	معلومات اجمالية
witness	شاهد	available	متاح
Bedouins	البدو	race	سباق
camp	يعسكر ــ معسكر	among	بين
forts	قلاع	advanced	متقدم
meeting point	نقطة التقاء-ملتقي	technology	تكنولوجيا
religion	الدين	environment	البيئة
crossroads	ملتقي الطرق	environmental	بيئي
education for all	التعليم للجميع	originate from	ينشأ من
relation	العلاقة	no longer	لم يعد
man	الانسان	exert	يبذل
nature	الطبيعة	subtle	دقيق
natural surroundings	البيئة الطبيعية	efforts	جهود
pollution	التلوث	persuade	يقنع
for instance	علي سبيل المثال	product	منتج
arise from	تنجم عن	classify	يصنف
unwise	غير الحكيم-الجائر	weakness	الضعف
source	مصدر	essential	ضروري
resource	مورد	tourism	السياحة
reach=get to	يصل الي	pillar	دعامة
balanced	متوازن	activity	نشاط
components	مكونات	revenue	عائد
hence	ومن ثم	represent	يمثل ــ ينوب عن
deepen	يعمق	about	تقريبا-علي وشك-حوالي-عن
awareness	الوعي	total	اجمالي
transfer	نقل	foreign exchange income	دخل التبادل الخارجي
mode	اسلوب	outstanding	بارز
behaviour	السلوك	assets	اصول
preserve	يحفظ	gain	يكتسب
preservation	الحفظ	unique	فريد

willingness	عن طيب خاطر	competitive	منافس
avoid	يتجنب	edge	مكان
influence	تأثير	map	خريطة
advertisements	الاعلانات	run	يدير
pride	فخر ــيتفاخر	Expertise = experience	خبرة
taste	ذوق	pre-packed	جاهزة
stress	الاجهاد	in other words	بمعني اخر
enemy	العدو	purpose	غرض-هدف
warn	يحذر	sorrow	الحزن
pressure	الضغط	unrest	قلق-توتر
notice	يلاحظ	dissatisfaction	عدم الرضا
signals	اشارات	standard of living	مستوي المعيشة
needless to say	لا حاجة ان	nourishment	الطعام
liable to	معرض ل	bondage	العبودية
err	يخطيئ	struggle	كفاح-نضال
mislead	يضلل	secure	يؤمن
inexperience	نقص الخبرة	security	الامن
faculties	الكليات /قدرات	shelter	مأوي
distinguish	يميز	Nile basin	حوض النيل
good	الخير	tame	يروض
evil	الشر	achieve	يحقق
tendency	ميل	utmost	اقصي
uproot=root out	يقتلع	for the sake of	لاجل-لصالح
seek	السعي-يسعي	futuristic	مستقبلي
peace	السلام	make use of	يستفيد من
war	الحرب	fit	لائق جسمانيا
require	يتطلب	primitive	بدائي
patience	الصبر	resort	منتجع
compromises	تسويات	pollutants	ملوثات
face to face	وجها لوجه	attention	انتباه
warring	المتحارب	herbal medicine	العلاج بالاعشاب
party	الطرف	substance	مادة
conflict	الصراع	droplets	رذاذ
infect	يعدي	wealth	الثروة
cell	خلية	duty	واجب
lungs	الرئتين	invading	غزو
range from	يمتد من	call	دعوة
splendid	رائع	stability	الاستقرار
treasure	كنز	issue	قضية
pain	الم	fortify	يحصن
suffer from	يعاني من	magic	السحر
stage	مرحلة	dealing with	التعامل مع
emancipation	تحرير	territorial	اقليمي
law of gravitation	قانون الجاذبية	international	دولي
mystery	سر	solidarity	تماسك

planets	كواكب	quiver	الكنانة
reflect	يعكس	envy	الحسد
creator	الخالق	national unity	الوحدة الوطنية
creature	مخلوق	condensed	مكثفة
advance= progress	التقدم	information campaigns	حملات اعلانية
jellyfish	قنديل البحر	against	ضد
encourage	يشجع	marked by	يتميز ب
explosion	انفجار	exceed	يتعدي
serious	خطير-جاد	borders	حدود
face	يواجه	exciting matter	مادة للاثارة
welfare	الرفاهية	back to back	متتالي
prosperity	الرخاء	argumentative	مثير للجدل
series	سلسلة	event	حدث
culture	الثقافة	make us sleepless	يقض المضاجع
cultural	ثقافي	scarce	نادر
fungi	فطريات	united nations	الامم المتحدة
donate	وهب	talented	موهوب
if exploited well	لو احسن استغلالها	talent	موهبة
tower	برج	form	يشكل –يكون
world trade centre	مركز التجارة العالمي	factors	عوامل
balance	توازن	attraction	جاذبية
continent	قارة	unique	فريد
adopt	يتبني	depend on	يعتمد علي
conference	مؤتمر	beauty	الجمال
terrorism	الارهاب	multi-media	الوسائط المتعددة
umbrella	مظلة	industry	الصناعة
promising	واعد	activity	نشاط
impose	يفرض	location	موقع
globalization	العولمة	role	دور
revolution	ثورة	scientific research	البحث العلمي
science	العلم	prove	يبرهن-يثبت
outstanding	بارز	catching cancer	الاصابة بالسرطان
through ages	عبر السنين	threat	تهديد
indicate	يوضح	threaten	يهدد
civilization	الحضارة	rate	معدل
youth	الشباب	incredible	لا يصدق-فظيع
double edged weapon	سلاح ذو حدين	a peace loving country	بلد محب للسلام
ladder	سلم	tanks to	بفضل
tool	اداة	cope with=catch up with	يساير
destruction	تدمير	humanity	البشرية
aim at	يهدف الي	aware of	مدرك ل
course	مسار-دورة	free trade area	منطقة التجارة الحرة
exhaust	يستنزف-ينهك	elements	عناصر
misguidance=misleading	تضليل	labour	الايدي العاملة
promotion	الترويج	remedial tourism	السياحة العلاجية

fable	الخرافة	achievement	انجاز
erect	يشيد	peace	السلام
all over the world	الصعيد العالمي	sacrifice	يضحي
combating	مكافحة	comprehensive	شامل
waste of water	تبدد المياه	hesitate	يتردد
eco-tourism	السياحة البيئية	leading	رائد-هام
natural remedies	العلاج الطبيعي	surrounded by	محاط ب
methods	طرق-وسائل	be away from	بمعزل عن
low cost	تكلفة رخيصة	has taken great steps	اتخذت خطوات كبيرة
make use of	يستغل	nongovernmental	غير حكومي
materialistic	مادي	organization	منظمة
addressing	معالجة	aggression	اعتداء
civil societies	الجمعيات الاهلية	population explosion	الانفجار السكاني
economic reform	الاصلاح الاقتصادي	great profit	فائدة(ربح) كبيرة
charities	المؤسسات الخيرية	human rights	حقوق الانسان
cold war	الحرب الباردة	widen	يوسع
unrest	التوتر-الاضطراب	horizon	افق
delusion	الدجل	victim	ضحية
superstition	الخرافة	integrated system	منظومة متكاملة
biology	التاريخ الطبيعي	invention	اختراع
trials	محاولات	integration	التكامل
self sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي	birth control	تنظيم النسل
infancy	الطفولة	majority	الاغلبية
rush hours	ساعات الذروة	minority	الاقلية
tolerance	التسامح	construction	البناء
drugs	العقاقير	contribution	مساهمة
corruption	الفساد	victory	النصر
deviation	الانحراف	terrorism	الارهاب
universal	عالمي	laconic	موجز
democracy	الديمقراطية	laconism	الايجاز
agriculture	الزراعة	negotiations	مفاوضات
knowledge	المعلافة	carelessness	الاهمال
flourish	يزدهر	co-operation	التعاون
practicing	ممارسة	human-rights	حقوق الانسان
strong will	ارادة قوية	treaty	معاهدة
terrorist movement	حركة ارهابية	investment	الاستثمار
mercy	رحمة	consumption	الاستهلاك
export	يصدر	virtues	فضائل
import	يستورد	renaissance	النهضة
symbol	شعار	event	حدث
poverty	الفقر	reclamation	استصلاح
bright	مشرق	facilities	تسهيلات
a double-edged weapon	سلاح ذو حدين	accommodation	الإقامة

abolish	يقضي علي	agreement	اتفاقية
according to	طبقا لـ	agriculture	الزراعة
achievements	انجازات	agricultural	زراعي
acquire	يكتسب	aim at	يهدف إلي
activities	أنشطة	alike	علي حد سواء
adaptation	التأقلم	all over the world	في جميع أنحاء العالم
addiction	الإدمان	all the year round	علي مدار العام
advancement	تطور	alternative	بديل
advantages	مميزات	ambition	الطموح
advertisements	إعلانات	ambitious	طموح
affairs	شئون	amending	تعديل
agenda	جدول أعمال	ancestors	جدود
agglomerations	تكتلات	ancient	قديم
Arab League	الجامعة العربية	announce	يعلن
arable	قابل للزراعة	annual	سنوي
arise	ينشا	appeal to	يروق ل – يعجب
armament	التسليح	bright future	مستقبل مشرق
armed with	مسلح ب	budget	ميزانية
art	فن	burdens	أعباء – تكاليف
artery	شريان	call for	ينادي بـــ
artificial	صناعي	camp	معسكر
as one man	كرجل واحد	campaign	حملة
as possible	قدر المستطاع	cancer	السرطان
as well	أيضا	Candid camera	الكاميرا الخفية
as well as	بالإضافة الي	candidate	مرشح
aspects	أوجه – نواحي	capital	رأس المال
aspire	يسعي إلي – يصبو إلي	capitalist	رأسمالي
assure	يؤكد	care for	يرعي – يهتم ب
atmosphere	جو	carry out	ينفذ
attention	اهتمام	catastrophe	كارثة
attract	يجذب	cause	سبب – يسبب
attractions	المغريات	cease-fire	وقف إطلاق النار
attractive	جذاب	ceasing blood	حقن الدماء
authorities	المسؤلين -السلطات	celebration	احتفال
awards	جوائز	challenges	تحديات
awareness	الوعي	champion	بطل
baby care	رعاية الطفل	child’s day	يوم الطفل
backbone	العمود الفقري	choice	**اختيار**
badly-maintained	سيئة الصيانة	censorship	رقابة
basic	أساسي	championship	بطولة
beautifying	تجميل	chance	فرصة – حظ
because of	بسبب	channels	قنوات
behave	يتصرف	character	شخصية
behaviour	سلوك – تصرف	cheat	الغش – يغش

benefit	فائدة – منفعة	chief / main	أساسي – رئيسي
bird flu	أنفلونزا الطيور	Christians	المسيحيين
birth	تحديد النسل	chronic	مزمن
birth rate	معدل المواليد	circumstances	ظروف
comprehensive peace	السلام الشامل	citizens	المواطنين
condemn	يدين	civil war	حرب أهلية
conditions	ظروف - شروط	civilization	الحضارة
conference	مؤتمر	civilized	متحضر
confidence	ثقه	cleanliness	النظافة
confront	يواجه	close relationship	علاقة وطيدة
confrontations	مواجهات	closing the ranks	لم شمل
conquest of space	غزو الفضاء	co-education	تعليم مشترك
consequences	نتائج	co-existence	التعايش
consideration	اعتبار	cold war	الحرب الباردة
constitution	الدستور	commerce = trade	التجارة
consume	يستهلك	commit	يرتكب
consumption	الاستهلاك	committee	لجنة
contribute to	يساهم ف	companion	رفيق
contributions	إسهامات	compel	يجبر – يرغم
co-operate	يتعاون	competition	مسابقة – منافسة
corner stone	حجر الزاوية	defend	يدافع عن
convenient	ملائم – مناسب	delegation	وفد
co-operation	التعاون	democracy	الديموقراطية
cope with	يساير	democratic	ديمقراطي
Copts	الأقباط	demonstrate	يتظاهر
coral reefs	الشعاب المرجانية	depend on	يعتمد علي
corruption	الفساد	deprive	يحرم
costs of living	تكاليف المعيشة	descendants	الأحفاد
countless	لا يعد ولا يحصي	deserve	يستحق
courage	الشجاعة	despair	اليأس
create	يخلق – يبدع	destiny	مصير – قدر
creative	مبدع	destroy	يدمر
crimes	جرائم	determination	عزم – تصميم
crisis	ازمة	developed countries	دول متقدمة
criteria	معايير	developing countries	دول نامية
criticism	النقد	development	التقدم – التطور
cultural	ثقافي	deviation	الانحراف
culture	الثقافة	devote his life	يكرس حياته ل
cure	علاج	diagnose	يشخص
current events	الأحداث الجارية	difficulties	مصاعب
daily	يومي	disability	اعاقة
damage	تلف – يتلف	disadvantages	عيوب – مساوئ
deal	صفقة	disarmament	نزع السلاح
death rate	معدل الوفيات	disaster	كارثة
debts	ديون	discard	ينبذ

decade	عقد	discipline	النظام
deceit	الخداع	discussions	مناقشات
decrease	يقلل	disputes	منازعات
deeds	أفعال	distribution	توزيع
deepen	يعمق	disturb	يزعج
deepening	تعميق	do without	يستغني عن
does its best	يبذل قصاري جهده	economic	اقتصادي
domination	سيطرة	economists	علماء الاقتصاد
donate	يتبرع	economy	الاقتصاد
donation	التبرع	educational	تعليمي
donor	المتبرع	effect	تاثير
double	يضاعف	effective	مؤثر
drainage	الصرف الصحي	efficient	كفء – جدير
drugs	المخدرات – العقاقير	efforts	جهود
due care	رعاية كبيرة	elections	الانتخابات
duties	واجبات	electricity	الكهرباء
early employment	العمالة المبكرة	eliminate	يمحو – يزيل
earn his living	يكسب عيشه/ قوته	emancipation of women	تحرير المراة
ignorance	الجهل	emergency	طوارئ
ignorant	جاهل	emotions	عواطف
ignore	يتجاهل	enable --- to	يمكن – يساعد
illiteracy	الأمية	encounter	يواجه
illiterate	أميّ	encouragement	التشجيع
immigration	الهجرة	enrich	يثري
immortal	خالد	entertainment	التسلية
immunity	مناعة – حصانة	environment	البيئة
importation	الاستيراد	environmental	بيئ
imports	الواردات	environmentalists	أنصار البيئة
impose	يفرض	envy	حسد
impressed by	متأثر بـ	epidemics	أوبئة
improve	يحسن – يطور	equal	متساوي
improvement	تحسين – تطوير	equality	المساواة
in a trial to	في محاولة أن	essential	أساسي - ضروري
in addition to	بالإضافة إلي	establish	يؤسس
in all ages	في كل العصور	estimate	يقدر
in brief	باختصار	everyday life	الحياة اليومية
in charge of	مسئول عن	everywhere	في كل مكان
in danger	في خطر	evidence	دليل – برهان
in every way	بكل السبل	exchange	يتبادل – التبادل
in favour of	في صالح / مؤيد	Exert	يبذل
in gratitude for	عرفانا بالجميل	exhibition	معرض
in respect to	فيما يخص	existence	وجود
in silence	في صمت	expand	يمتد – يتوسع
in this respect	في هذا الخصوص	expansion	توسع

in this way	بهذه الطريقة	exploit	يستغل
inauguration	افتتاح	exploitation	استغلال
increase	زيادة – يزيد	exportation	التصدير
incredible	غير معقول	exports	الصادرات
indeed	حقا	express	يعبر عن
independence	الاستقلال	extrovert	شخص انبساطي
indispensable	لا غني عنه	face	يواجه
individuals	الأفراد	facilities	تسهيلات - إمكانيات
industry	صناعة – الجد	factors	عوامل
infectious diseases	أمراض معدية	fail to	يفشل
inflation	التضخم الاقتصادي	failure	الفشل
influence	تأثير	faithfulness	الإخلاص
influenced by	متأثر بـــ	family planning	تنظيم الأسرة
inner	داخلي	famine	مجاعة
innocent	برئ	fanatical	متعصب
instead of	بدلا من	fanaticism	التعصب
integration	تكامل	fans	مشجعين
intellectual	عقلي	fatal	قاتل – مصيري
interest	فائدة – مصلحة	fate	قدر – مصير
international	دولي	features	ملامح
introduce	يدخل	feel at ease	يشعر بالارتياح
introvert	شخص انطوائي	feelings	مشاعر
invade	يغزو	feminist movement	الحركة النسائية
inventions	اختراعات	festival	مهرجان
investment	الاستثمار	fields	مجالات
investor	مستثمر	finance	يمول
irrigation	الري	fine	غرامة – يغرم- جميل
is acquainted with	ملم ب	flock	يتدفق
is considered	يعتبر	flourish	يزدهر
is due to	يرجع الي	fly-over	كبري علوي
is regarded	يعتبر	focus	يركز علي
is working hard	تعمل جاهدة	food security	الأمن الغذائي
issue / case	قضية	for instance	علي سبيل المثال
issue a law	يصدر قانون	for the good of	في صالح
it is hard to	من الصعب أن	for the sake of	من اجل
it is time	حان الوقت	foreign	أجنبي
jealousy	الغيرة	forever	للأبد
job opportunities	فرص العمل	founder	مؤسس
justice	العدالة	freedom	الحرية
keep ---- clean	يحافظ علي نظافة	friendly	ودود
keep in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال / يواكب	friendship	الصداقة
kidnap	يخطف	from the extreme to the extreme	من النقيض الي النقيض
knowledge	المعرفة	fruitful	مثمر

lack of	نقص	future generations	اجيال المستقبل
landmarks	معالم	gain	يكتسب
leads to	يؤدي الي – يقود الي	get over	يتغلب علي
leisure	وقت الفراغ	get rid of	يتخلص من
liberty	الحرية	give up	يتخلي عن – يقلع عن
limit	يحد من	globalization	العولمة
limited	محدد	glorious	مجيد
literature	الأدب	glory	المجد
loans	قروض	golden jubilee	اليوبيل الذهبي
local	محلي	goods	البضائع
look after	يعتني ب	government	الحكومة
look forward to	يتطلع الي	governorate	محافظة
low-interest	منخفضة الفائدة	grant	يمنح
loyalty	الطاعة	great deal of	مقدار كبير من
mainly	أساسا	grow plants	يزرع نباتات
major	رئيسي – أساسي	grown up	بالغ
majority	الأغلبية	growth	النمو
make friends	يكون صداقات	guilty	مذنب
make up for	يعوض	hard currency	العملة الصعبة
make use of	يستفيد من	hardships	مصاعب
man	الإنسان	harm	يضر – يؤذي
man of letters	أديب	harmony	وفاق – تناغم
mankind	البشرية	hatred	الكراهية
man-made	من صنع الإنسان	health	الصحة
manners	أخلاق	health insurance	التامين الصحي
manufacture	يصنع	healthy	صحي
marriage	الزواج	heavenly bodies	الأجسام السماوية
martyr	شهيد	heritage	تراث
mass destruction weapons	اسلحة الدمار الشامل	hero	بطل
mass media	وسائل الاعلام	hinder	يعوق – يمنع
masses	لجماهير – العامة	honesty	الأمانة
master	يتقن	honour	الشرف – يكرم
means of communications	وسائل الاتصالات	hopes	آمال – يأمل
means of transport	وسائل النقل	horizons	آفاق
Media production city	مدينة الانتاج الاعلامي	hospitable people	شعب مضياف
medical	طبي	hostility	عداوة
member	عضو	housing	الإسكان
mercy	رحمة	how far	ما مدي
method	وسيلة – طريقة	human	إنساني
mighty	قوي	humanity	البشرية – الإنسانية
military	عسكري	hunger	الجوع
millennium	الفية	ideal	مثالي

minister	وزير	idealism	المثالية
minority	اقلية	idleness	الكسل
miracles	معجزات	project	مشروع
miserable	بائس	promising	واعد
misery	بؤس – شقاء	propaganda	دعاية
mixed blessing	نعمة ونقمة	prosperity	الرخاء
monopoly	احتكار	prosperous	مزدهر
monuments	آثار	protection	الحماية
moral	أخلاقي	provide --- with	يمد بـ – يوفر
mostly	معظمهم	public libraries	مكتبات عامة
mother's day	عيد الأم	public opinion	الراي العام
motto	شعار	public relations	علاقات عامة
Muslims	المسلمون	public transport	النقل العام
must	ضرورة – يجب ان	put --- into effect	يُفعل
nation	امة – دولة	put an end to	ينهي
national	قومي	qualities	صفات
national income	الدخل القومي	racial discrimination	التفرقة العنصرية
natural	طبيعي	radiation	الاشعاع
needs	احتياجات	rapidly	بسرعة
negative	سلبي	rationalizing	الترشيد
negligence	الإهمال	reactions	ردود فعل
negotiations	مفاوضات	readiness	استعداد
no longer	لم يعد	Reading for all	القراءة للجميع
No wonder	لا عجب	realize	يدرك – يحقق
non-alignment	عدم انحياز	reasonable	معقول
nowadays	هذه الأيام	reclaim	يستصلح
nuclear weapons	أسلحة نووية	reclamation	الاستصلاح
nursery	حضانة	reconstruction	تعمير
obey	يطيع	recourses	مصادر – موارد
objectives	أهداف	recycle	يعيد تصنيع
observation	ملاحظة	recycled materials	المواد المعاد تصنيعها
obstacle	عقبة	national unity	الوحدة الوطنية
occupation	الاحتلال	reduce	يقلل
occupied	محتل	reference	مرجع
on equal footing	علي قدم المساواة	reform	إصلاح – يصلح
on the contrary	علي العكس	regional	اقليمي
on the other hand	من الناحية الأخرى	regular	منتظم
open door policy	سياسة الانفتاح	reliable	موثوق به
opponents	خصوم	relieve	يخفف
organized	منظم	religions	أديان – شرائع
out of date	قديم	remain	يظل – يبقي
outlook	نظرة	remarkable advance	تقدم ملحوظ
output	ناتج	remedy	علاج
outstanding	بارز	remote areas	مناطق نائية
over population	الانفجار السكاني	renaissance	النهضة

overcome	يتغلب علي	replace	يستبدل
overcrowded	مزدحم	represent	يمثل – ينوب عن
party	حزب – حفلي	reputation	سمعة
patience	الصبر	require	يتطلب
patriot	وطني	requirements	المتطلبات
patriotism	الوطنية	resist	يقاوم
pave the way to	يمهد الطريق	resort to	يلجا الي
peace loving countries	الدول المحبة للسلام	respect	يحترم – الاحترام
peaceful	سلمي	restore	يستعيد – يسترجع
peace-maker	صانع السلام	restrictions	قيود
pension	معاش	result from	تنتج عن
peoples	شعوب	results	نتائج
People's Assembly	مجلس الشعب	retirement	التقاعدt
percentage	النسبة المئوية	reveal	يكشف
permanent peace	السلام الدائم	revolution	ثورة
phenomenon	ظاهرة	rich in	غني ب
physical education	التربية البدنية	rights	حقوق
physical fitness	اللياقة البدنية	rise of prices	ارتفاع الاسعار
pillar	ركن	role	دور
places of interest	الأماكن المهمة	ruin	يدمر
pleasures of life	متع الحياة	rumor	شائعة
point of view	وجهة نظر	run out	ينفد – ينتهي
politicians	رجال السياسة	rural	ريفي
politics	السياسة	rush hour	ساعة الزروة
pollutant	مُلوث	sacrifice	يضحي بـ
pollution	التلوث	scarce	نادر
popular	شعبي – محبوب	scenery	منظر طبيعي
position	وضع – مكانة	scholars	علماء
positive	ايجابي	scholarship	منحة دراسية
post graduate studies	دراسات عليا	scientific research	البحث العلمي
poverty	الفقر	security council	مجلس الأمن
practical	عملي	seek	يسعي
precious	نفيس – غالي	self-denial	انكار الذات
predict	يتنبأ	self-reliance	الاعتماد علي الذات
prediction	التنبؤ	self-sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي
prerequisite	شرط أساسي	sense of belonging	شعور بالانتماء
president	رئيس	sense of duty	الشعور بالواجب
press conference	مؤتمر صحفي	services	خدمات
pressure	ضغط	settle the dispute	يسوي النزاع
prevail	يسود – يعم	settlement	تسوية
prevention	الوقاية	share with	يشارك مع
pride	الفخر	shelter	مأوي
Prime minister	رئيس الوزراء	shortage of	نقص في

primitive	بدائي – اولي	shoulder the responsibility	يتحمل المسؤلية
principles	مبادئ	shoulders	أكتاف
priority	أولوية	side with	ينحاز الي
private sector	القطاع الخاص	side-effects	آثار جانبية
privatization	الخصخصة	sights	مزارات سياحية
process	عملية	sign	يوقع – علامة
produce	ينتج	sincerely	بإخلاص
production	الإنتاج	slogan	شعار
productive	منتج	slums	أحياء فقيرة
products	منتجات	smog	ضباب
profits	أرباح – مكاسب	smuggler	مهرب
progress	التقدم	so as to	لكي
struggle	يكافح – يناضل – كفاح	so far	حتي الآن
subversive	تخريبية	social	اجتماعي
success	النجاح	society	المجتمع
such as	مثل	solar system	المجموعة الشمسية
suffer from	يعاني من	solidarity	التضامن
suffering	المعاناة	solution	حل
suicidal action	عمل انتحاري	solve	يحل
summer resorts	المصايف	sound body	الجسم السليم
supervision	اشراف	source	مصدر
surgery	جراحة	souvenir	هدية تذكارية
surplus	فائض	spare time	وقت الفراغ
symposium	ندوة	ˈspecial needs	احتياجات خاصة
symptoms	أعراض	spirit	روح
tactful	لبق	splendid	رائع
take part in	يشارك في	spoil	يفسد
take place	يحدث	sporting spirit	الروح الرياضية
take precautions	يأخذ الاحتياطات	spread	انتشار - ينتشر
taking drugs	يتعاطي المخدرات	stability	استقرار
talent	موهبة	stabilize	يرسخ
taxation	فرض الضرائب	stage	مرحلة
taxes	ضرائب	stamp out	يقضي علي
technology	التكنولوجيا	standard of living	مستوي المعيشة
terrorism	الإرهاب	starvation	المجاعة
terrorist	إرهابي	step forward	خطوة للامام
thanks to	بفضل	stock market	البورصه (سوق المال)
that's why	لهذا السبب	strengthen	يقوي
the ancient Egyptians	قدماء المصريين	stress	الضغط
the armed forces	القوات المسلحة	the press	الصحافة
the birthplace of civilization	مهد الحضارة	the problem of the hour	مشكلة الساعة
the broad lines	الخطوط العريضة	hospitality	كرم الضيافة
the cause of	سبب كذا	the right path	الطريق الصحيح
the countryside	الريف	the root of	أصل كذا

the disabled	المعاقين	the scholastic year	العام الدراسي
the gift of the Nile	هبة النيل	the state	الدولة
the land of peace	ارض السلام	the talented	الموهوبين
the latest news	آخر الأخبار	the underground	مترو الأنفاق
the major powers	القوي العظمي	the upper hand	اليد العليا
The Middle east	الشرق الأوسط	the whole	الجميع
the ministry of media	وزارة الإعلام	theories	نظرية
the ministry of education	وزارة التعليم	there is no room	لامكان لـ
the ministry of tourism	وزارة السياحة	there is no way	لا مفر
the necessaries of life	ضروريات الحياة	therefore	و لذلك – من ثم
treat	يعامل	thinker	مفكر
treatment	معاملة – علاج	threatens	يهدد
treaty	معاهدة	thus	و هكذا
truce	هدنة	ties	روابط
truthful	صادق	to some extent	الي حد ما
tunnel	نفق	tolerance	التسامح
turned --- into	حول... الي	tolerant	متسامح
unemployment	البطالة	topics	موضوعات
unite	يتحد	tourist industry	صناعة السياحة
unity	الوحدة	towards	تجاه – نحو
university graduates	خريجي الجامعة	traffic jam	اختناق المرور
unselfishness	الإيثار	training	تدريب
up to date	حديث	transplant	زرع الأعضاء
uprising	انتفاضة	urban	مدني
upset the balance	يفسد التوازن	urgent	ملحة – طارئة
vaccinations	التطعيم	usage	استخدام
valuable	قيم – ذو قيمة	vacation	أجازة – عطلة
vice	الرزيلة	vaccinations	التطعيم
victim	ضحية	valuable	قيم – ذو قيمة
victory	نصر	vice	الرزيلة
violence	العنف	victim	ضحية
virtue	الفضيلة	victory	نصر
vital	حيوي – ضروري	violence	العنف
volume	حجم – مقدار	virtue	الفضيلة
volunteer	يتطوع – متطوع	vital	حيوي – ضروري
vote	يصوت	urban	مدني
wage war	يشن حرب	urgent	ملحة – طارئة
warmth	الدفء	usage	استخدام
wonders	عجائب	vacation	أجازة – عطلة
work together	نعمل سويا	weekly	أسبوعيا
wound	جرح	welfare	رفاهية
wrath	نقمة	well-known	معروف
young people	الشباب	well-to-do	غني
youth	الشباب	widely used	تستخدم علي نطاق واسع

Dictionaryتسميع

عاوز عندك اكبر قدر ممكن من الـ Vocabulary

in recognition of	educated
youth	uneducated
state	rural
aim at	communities
provide	requirements
job opportunities	contribute to
solve	benefit from
solution	throughout
unemployment	communication
side effects	chance
urban	individuals
route	obtain
feverish	mass information
witness	available
Bedouins	race
camp	among
forts	advanced
meeting point	technology
religion	environment
crossroads	environmental
education for all	originate from
relation	no longer
man	exert
nature	subtle
natural surroundings	efforts
pollution	persuade
for instance	product
arise from	classify
unwise	weakness
source	essential
resource	tourism
reach=get to	pillar
balanced	activity
components	revenue
hence	represent
deepen	about
awareness	total
transfer	foreign exchange income
mode	outstanding
behaviour	assets
preserve	gain
preservation	unique

willingness	competitive
avoid	edge
influence	map
advertisements	run
pride	Expertise = experience
taste	pre-packed
stress	in other words
enemy	purpose
warn	sorrow
pressure	unrest
notice	dissatisfaction
signals	standard of living
needless to say	nourishment
liable to	bondage
err	struggle
mislead	secure
inexperience	security
faculties	shelter
distinguish	Nile basin
good	tame
evil	achieve
tendency	utmost
uproot=root out	for the sake of
seek	futuristic
peace	make use of
war	fit
require	primitive
patience	resort
compromises	pollutants
face to face	attention
warring	herbal medicine
party	substance
conflict	droplets
infect	wealth
cell	duty
lungs	invading
range from	call
splendid	stability
treasure	issue
pain	fortify
suffer from	magic
stage	dealing with
emancipation	territorial
law of gravitation	international
mystery	solidarity

planets	quiver
reflect	envy
creator	national unity
creature	condensed
advance= progress	information campaigns
jellyfish	against
encourage	marked by
explosion	exceed
serious	borders
face	exciting matter
welfare	back to back
prosperity	argumentative
series	event
culture	make us sleepless
cultural	scarce
fungi	united nations
donate	talented
if exploited well	talent
tower	form
world trade centre	factors
balance	attraction
continent	unique
adopt	depend on
conference	beauty
terrorism	multi-media
umbrella	industry
promising	activity
impose	location
globalization	role
revolution	scientific research
science	prove
outstanding	catching cancer
through ages	threat
indicate	threaten
civilization	rate
youth	incredible
double edged weapon	a peace loving country
ladder	tanks to
tool	cope with=catch up with
destruction	humanity
aim at	aware of
course	free trade area
exhaust	elements
misguidance=misleading	labour
promotion	remedial tourism

fable	achievement
erect	peace
all over the world	sacrifice
combating	comprehensive
waste of water	hesitate
eco-tourism	leading
natural remedies	surrounded by
methods	be away from
low cost	has taken great steps
make use of	nongovernmental
materialistic	organization
addressing	aggression
civil societies	population explosion
economic reform	great profit
charities	human rights
cold war	widen
unrest	horizon
delusion	victim
superstition	integrated system
biology	invention
trials	integration
self sufficiency	birth control
infancy	majority
rush hours	minority
tolerance	construction
drugs	contribution
corruption	victory
deviation	terrorism
universal	laconic
democracy	laconism
agriculture	negotiations
knowledge	carelessness
flourish	co-operation
practicing	human-rights
strong will	treaty
terrorist movement	investment
mercy	consumption
export	virtues
import	renaissance
symbol	event
poverty	reclamation
bright	facilities
a double-edged weapon	accommodation

abolish	agreement
according to	agriculture
achievements	agricultural
acquire	aim at
activities	alike
adaptation	all over the world
addiction	all the year round
advancement	alternative
advantages	ambition
advertisements	ambitious
affairs	amending
agenda	ancestors
agglomerations	ancient
Arab League	announce
arable	annual
arise	appeal to
armament	bright future
armed with	budget
art	burdens
artery	call for
artificial	camp
as one man	campaign
as possible	cancer
as well	Candid camera
as well as	candidate
aspects	capital
aspire	capitalist
assure	care for
atmosphere	carry out
attention	catastrophe
attract	cause
attractions	cease-fire
attractive	ceasing blood
authorities	celebration
awards	challenges
awareness	champion
baby care	child’s day
backbone	choice
badly-maintained	censorship
basic	championship
beautifying	chance
because of	channels
behave	character
behaviour	cheat

benefit	chief / main
bird flu	Christians
birth	chronic
birth rate	circumstances
comprehensive peace	citizens
condemn	civil war
conditions	civilization
conference	civilized
confidence	cleanliness
confront	close relationship
confrontations	closing the ranks
conquest of space	co-education
consequences	co-existence
consideration	cold war
constitution	commerce = trade
consume	commit
consumption	committee
contribute to	companion
contributions	compel
co-operate	competition
corner stone	defend
convenient	delegation
co-operation	democracy
cope with	democratic
Copts	demonstrate
coral reefs	depend on
corruption	deprive
costs of living	descendants
countless	deserve
courage	despair
create	destiny
creative	destroy
crimes	determination
crisis	developed countries
criteria	developing countries
criticism	development
cultural	deviation
culture	devote his life
cure	diagnose
current events	difficulties
daily	disability
damage	disadvantages
deal	disarmament
death rate	disaster
debts	discard

decade	discipline
deceit	discussions
decrease	disputes
deeds	distribution
deepen	disturb
deepening	do without
does its best	economic
domination	economists
donate	economy
donation	educational
donor	effect
double	effective
drainage	efficient
drugs	efforts
due care	elections
duties	electricity
early employment	eliminate
earn his living	emancipation of women
ignorance	emergency
ignorant	emotions
ignore	enable --- to
illiteracy	encounter
illiterate	encouragement
immigration	enrich
immortal	entertainment
immunity	environment
importation	environmental
imports	environmentalists
impose	envy
impressed by	epidemics
improve	equal
improvement	equality
in a trial to	essential
in addition to	establish
in all ages	estimate
in brief	everyday life
in charge of	everywhere
in danger	evidence
in every way	exchange
in favour of	Exert
in gratitude for	exhibition
in respect to	existence
in silence	expand
in this respect	expansion

in this way	exploit
inauguration	exploitation
increase	exportation
incredible	exports
indeed	express
independence	extrovert
indispensable	face
individuals	facilities
industry	factors
infectious diseases	fail to
inflation	failure
influence	faithfulness
influenced by	family planning
inner	famine
innocent	fanatical
instead of	fanaticism
integration	fans
intellectual	fatal
interest	fate
international	features
introduce	feel at ease
introvert	feelings
invade	feminist movement
inventions	festival
investment	fields
investor	finance
irrigation	fine
is acquainted with	flock
is considered	flourish
is due to	fly-over
is regarded	focus
is working hard	food security
issue / case	for instance
issue a law	for the good of
it is hard to	for the sake of
it is time	foreign
jealousy	forever
job opportunities	founder
justice	freedom
keep ---- clean	friendly
keep in touch with	friendship
kidnap	from the extreme to the extreme
knowledge	fruitful

lack of	future generations
landmarks	gain
leads to	get over
leisure	get rid of
liberty	give up
limit	globalization
limited	glorious
literature	glory
loans	golden jubilee
local	goods
look after	government
look forward to	governorate
low-interest	grant
loyalty	great deal of
mainly	grow plants
major	grown up
majority	growth
make friends	guilty
make up for	hard currency
make use of	hardships
man	harm
man of letters	harmony
mankind	hatred
man-made	health
manners	health insurance
manufacture	healthy
marriage	heavenly bodies
martyr	heritage
mass destruction weapons	hero
mass media	hinder
masses	honesty
master	honour
means of communications	hopes
means of transport	horizons
Media production city	hospitable people
medical	hostility
member	housing
mercy	how far
method	human
mighty	humanity
military	hunger
millennium	ideal

minister	idealism
minority	idleness
miracles	project
miserable	promising
misery	propaganda
mixed blessing	prosperity
monopoly	prosperous
monuments	protection
moral	provide --- with
mostly	public libraries
mother's day	public opinion
motto	public relations
Muslims	public transport
must	put --- into effect
nation	put an end to
national	qualities
national income	racial discrimination
natural	radiation
needs	rapidly
negative	rationalizing
negligence	reactions
negotiations	readiness
no longer	Reading for all
No wonder	realize
non-alignment	reasonable
nowadays	reclaim
nuclear weapons	reclamation
nursery	reconstruction
obey	recourses
objectives	recycle
observation	recycled materials
obstacle	national unity
occupation	reduce
occupied	reference
on equal footing	reform
on the contrary	regional
on the other hand	regular
open door policy	reliable
opponents	relieve
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out of date	remain
outlook	remarkable advance
output	remedy
outstanding	remote areas
over population	renaissance

overcome	replace
overcrowded	represent
party	reputation
patience	require
patriot	requirements
patriotism	resist
pave the way to	resort to
peace loving countries	respect
peaceful	restore
peace-maker	restrictions
pension	result from
peoples	results
People's Assembly	retirement
percentage	reveal
permanent peace	revolution
phenomenon	rich in
physical education	rights
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places of interest	ruin
pleasures of life	rumor
point of view	run out
politicians	rural
politics	rush hour
pollutant	sacrifice
pollution	scarce
popular	scenery
position	scholars
positive	scholarship
post graduate studies	scientific research
poverty	security council
practical	seek
precious	self-denial
predict	self-reliance
prediction	self-sufficiency
prerequisite	sense of belonging
president	sense of duty
press conference	services
pressure	settle the dispute
prevail	settlement
prevention	share with
pride	shelter
Prime minister	shortage of

primitive	shoulder the responsibility
principles	shoulders
priority	side with
private sector	side-effects
privatization	sights
process	sign
produce	sincerely
production	slogan
productive	slums
products	smog
profits	smuggler
progress	so as to
struggle	so far
subversive	social
success	society
such as	solar system
suffer from	solidarity
suffering	solution
suicidal action	solve
summer resorts	sound body
supervision	source
surgery	souvenir
surplus	spare time
symposium	special needs
symptoms	spirit
tactful	splendid
take part in	spoil
take place	sporting spirit
take precautions	spread
taking drugs	stability
talent	stabilize
taxation	stage
taxes	stamp out
technology	standard of living
terrorism	starvation
terrorist	step forward
thanks to	stock market
that’s why	strengthen
the ancient Egyptians	stress
the armed forces	the press
the birthplace of civilization	the problem of the hour
the broad lines	hospitality
the cause of	the right path
the countryside	the root of

the disabled	the scholastic year
the gift of the Nile	the state
the land of peace	the talented
the latest news	the underground
the major powers	the upper hand
The Middle east	the whole
the ministry of media	theories
the ministry of education	there is no room
the ministry of tourism	there is no way
the necessaries of life	therefore
treat	thinker
treatment	threatens
treaty	thus
truce	ties
truthful	to some extent
tunnel	tolerance
turned --- into	tolerant
unemployment	topics
unite	tourist industry
unity	towards
university graduates	traffic jam
unselfishness	training
up to date	transplant
uprising	urban
upset the balance	urgent
vaccinations	usage
valuable	vacation
vice	vaccinations
victim	valuable
victory	vice
violence	victim
virtue	victory
vital	violence
volume	virtue
volunteer	vital
vote	urban
wage war	urgent
warmth	usage
wonders	vacation
work together	weekly
wound	welfare
wrath	well-known
young people	well-to-do
youth	widely used

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